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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta.

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Sardar's Retort To Churchill

MEDIEVAL MIND REVEALED IN ATTACK ON INDIA

Record Of Black Deeds Recalled

NEW DELHI, June 29, (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister, in a statement issued today from Dehra Dun with reference to the remarks of Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons on the Hyderabad problem said:

"I should like to tell His Majesty's Government that if they wish India to maintain friendly relations with Great Britain they must see that India is in no way subjected to malicious and venomous attacks of this kind and that British statesmen and others learn to speak of this country in terms of friendship and goodwill".

The question of Hyderabad, the Deputy Prime Minister added, could be solved peacefully if the Nizam would shed utterly medieval conception of the rule through a ruling caste chosen almost entirely from a militant minority and accept the democratic methods of consulting and acting in conformity with the wishes of his people expressed through their elected representatives and would recognise the inevitability of the consequences of action and inter-action of geographical, economic and other compelling forces on the relationship between Hyderabad and India.

"If disaster overtakes the fortunes of the Nizam, the responsibility will lie elsewhere than on the Indian Dominion," he said.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The following is the text of Sardar Patel's statement:—

Mr. Winston Churchill, His Majesty's Leader of the Opposition and Britain's wartime Premier, while bemoaning the disappearance of the title of Emperor of India from the Royal Titles, has indulged in a characteristically ignorant, but extremely prejudiced, outburst against India and its Government. Mr. Churchill's disastrous record in relation to India, both as member of Government and in Opposition, is well known. His intervention has every time been exercised to the violent prejudice of this country, and, in the ultimate analysis, to the detriment of his own. Mr. Churchill is an unashamed imperialist and, at a time when imperialism is on its last legs, he is the proverbial last ditcher for whom obstinacy and dogged consistency gain more than reason. Imagination or wisdom. Many an attempt to build up friendship between India and Britain has been wrecked by his refusal to face facts and attempts to mould them to suit his own pedilections.

HE WRECKED IT ALL

It is well known that when the Cripps' offer was made, it was he who prevented negotiations from achieving success. It was he who every time thwarted the attempts of Mr. Roosevelt to see that justice was done to India's legitimate aspirations and its free and willing co-operation enlisted in the war effort. At the time of Lord Wavell's Simla Conference, it was he who was responsible for its break-up and failure. If any of these attempts had succeeded, the history of India and of the relationship between Britain and India, despite the bitterness and intensity of freedom's struggle, would have been different. We might have avoided the evil of partition and the disasters that attended it. Fortunately for Britain the cup of disasters was by then full and the British electorate decided to change the pilot. Through a realistic policy followed by the Labour Government and the bold imaginative step taken by one of Britain's wisest statesmen, Lord Mountbatten, and the atmosphere of friendship and cordiality which he helped to create, the mischief done by the Churchill regime has been, to a large extent, undone. But it seems Mr. Churchill is still seized by his favourite disease Hindu-phobia and is determined to wreck all that good work by his most unwise disregard of the proverbial virtue of silence.

HIS ELASTIC CONSCIENCE

It might well be expected of a man of his record of officers and positions of responsibility that he

(Continued on Page 7)

Tito's Reply To Cominform See Page 7.

WHITE PAPER ON STATES

Review Of Government's Policy: Hyderabad Left Out

NEW DELHI, June 29, (API): The States Ministry is expected to publish a White Paper sometime next week, according to an official spokesman. This document will be a review of the Government's policy in regard to the States and the development in the various States and a record of the establishment of the number of Unions and merger of States with neighbouring Provinces. Hyderabad is not included in the White Paper and it is understood that Government might issue a separate White Paper dealing with Hyderabad.

NO OCCASION FOR UNION TROOPS TO CHASE RAZAKARS

NEW DELHI, June 29, (API): Indian army troops have had so far no occasion to pursue Razakar and others across the Hyderabad border, according to authoritative quarters here. There have been so far four or five incidents where armed police of the Dominion chased intruders into the State territory.

FOUR EX-VICEROYS WAIT ON NOEL BAKER

LONDON, June 29 (Reuter). The first occasion in history on which four former Viceroys of India have assembled to plead a cause was, it is believed, provided today by a deputation which waited upon Mr P. J. Noel Baker, Commonwealth Secretary of State.

The deputation went to discuss questions of proportionate retirement pensions for non-Secretary of State services personnel in India and Pakistan, and it included Earl Mountbatten, Earl Wavell, Viscount Linlithgow and Viscount Halifax, as well as India's last Secretary of State, Earl Listowel.

Former Indian Provincial Governors and British Members of Parliament were in the deputation, which discussed, among other matters, the position of police and railway staffs.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW LEAVES

MOSCOW, June 29 (Reuter): Sir Maurice Peterson, British Ambassador in Moscow for the last two years and Lady Peterson left here by rail last night for Leningrad to embark for Britain where Sir Maurice will recuperate from his illness. The Ambassador's health was reported to have improved, but he was understood to require a period of convalescence in Britain where he planned to stay until the autumn.

NEW DECISION ON HYDERABAD

India May Withdraw Offer To Nizam

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, June 29.

The visit of Zain Yar Jung to the Nizam having failed to yield results the Government of India is expected to reach a final decision of Hyderabad at an early date Mir Laik Ali negotiated the draft agreement which the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru said was still open for the Nizam's acceptance. It is now expected that the agreement will be withdrawn. A cautious policy to bring Hyderabad into the Union is expected.

UNION OF CENTRAL INDIAN STATES

(From Our Correspondent)
INDORE June 29.

The formation of the biggest Indian state after Hiderabad was completed today when the administration of 16 states of Central India including Dhar, Dewas, Ratlam, Barwani and Jhabua was taken over by the Rajpramukh of a United State of Gwalior, Indore and Malwa. Five states including Gwalior and Indore have already come under Malwa earlier this month.

Only two Muslim states of Bhopal and Jaora are now left out. Bhopal due its ruler's refusal to join Malwa and Jaora due to the death of its ruler and the question of succession being unsettled.

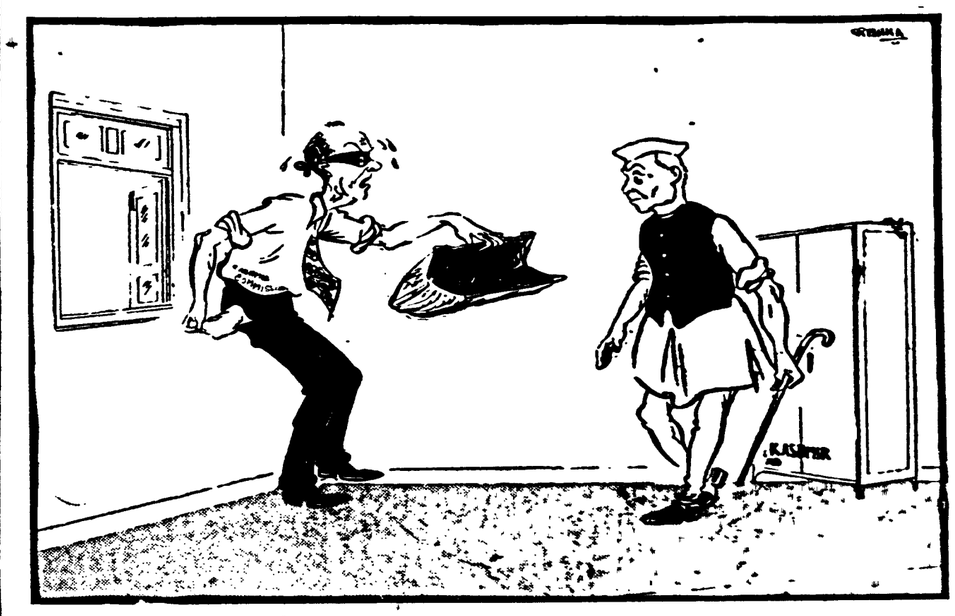
The integration of these 21 states has relieved an equal number of their rulers and about three scores of ministers including 20 Prajamandal Ministers.

Membership For Ceylon In U.N. O.

LAKE SUCCESS, June 29. (Reuter). The Security Council membership committee this morning approved an application by Ceylon for membership of the United Nations. Full support of the application came from Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, France, Syria, Great Britain and the United States.

The Soviet and Ukraine delegates postponed their discussions of the application and reserved the right to state their views in the Security Council later.

HONEST TRESPASSER



"The Commission is proceeding to the Indian sub-continent with the most sincere desire to be of real service to your own as well as to the Pakistan Government for the settlement of the situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. With regard to its further dispositions the Commission has reserved its decision."—Chairman, Kashmir Commission.

London Strike Called Off

LONDON, June 29, (U.P.A.): The rebellious leaders of the wildcat London dock strike called off today. All 19,000 of the striking dockers, stevedors, lightermen and cold storage workers are expected to resume work tomorrow.

The 16 day strike collapsed only a few hours after the King proclaimed Britain in a state of emergency for the first time in 22 years.

Five thousand cheering strikers at a Dockland mass meeting aproved the strike committee's proposal to resume work tomorrow. Fewer than 50 opposed it.

Soon afterward Liverpool dockers, who had walked out in sympathy yesterday, also voted to go back tomorrow. Eight thousand were on strike today at Liverpool, Britain's second largest port.

KASHMIR COMMISSION LEAVES GENEVA ON JULY 5

Members To Visit Delhi & Karachi To Hear Both Viewpoints

GENAVA, June 29. (Reuter): The Security Council's Kashmir Commission decided definitely today to fly to Pakistan by chartered plane on July 5, arriving in Karachi on July 7.

The 14 passengers in this first flight will comprise the five members of the Commission, with alternates and advisers, as well as chief members of the Secretariat.

A second plane will leave Geneva on July 6 to fly direct to Delhi carrying the remaining members of the Secretariat, as well as the bulk of the huge documentation of the Commission.

In Karachi the Commission will pay its complements to the Pakistan Government and will then go to New Delhi, where it will hear India's case in the dispute.

From Delhi it will return to Karachi to hear Pakistan's case, and then will study the dispute on the spot in Kashmir.

The Commission today also took note of letters from India and Pakistan replying to the invitation to appoint liaison officers.

India said that arrangements for the appointment of a liaison officer would be made when the Commission reached New Delhi

Pakistan said that "the matter will be taken up" when the Commission is in Karachi.

NEHRU VISITS WAR FRONTS

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, and his colleagues Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyengar and the Defence Minister Sardar Baldev Singh covered over 125 miles by jeep yesterday when they visited officers and troops in the forward areas on the Sonmarg sector, says an A.P.I. report from New Delhi.

Later at Srinagar they met military Chief and Field Commanders. The morale of the officers and men at the front was high and the Ministers were satisfied with the progress of the operations

The Prime Minister and the other Ministers also conferred with Sheikh Abdulla and his colleagues.

The purpose of the visit was "to take stock" of the general situation both political and military, and the Ministers were satisfied with the position, according to a member of the party

(See Last Page.)

SARDAR TO TACKLE STATES DEFENCE

Army Reorganisation And Consolidation Tasks

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, June 29.

The State Ministry, I learn is, setting up a strong committee to go round the recently formed State Unions and assist them in setting up administrative machinery from village onwards. The personnel of the committee will shortly be announced.

The question of consolidation of State Unions is expected to be the first task Sirdar Patel will undertake after his return to capital next week, I learn. With the exception of a few minor states in Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras, work of unification of Indian states has been completed. These unifications, however, have created fresh problems. On one side salaries of state employees have been upgraded and brought to the level of those prevailing in the neighbouring provinces. This in its turn, has enhanced expenditure. On the other side normal sources of revenue, namely, custom duties between states and states and between states and provinces have been abolished. Most of the state Unions by this process are likely to face deficits. The States Ministry will shortly depute an officer of the Finance Ministry to study this problem and suggest measures for stepping up revenues by tapping fresh sources of income. Income-tax is one obvious source of revenue but in majority of the industrially backward states such tax is not likely to yield much revenue.

Defence is another problem which is being examined here. Under the State Forces Act of 1939 the Union Government has a right to enforce standards of efficiency and discipline amongst states forces.

An officer of the Defence Ministry, probably Maj.-Gen. Himmatsinghji, will shortly be deputed to tour states and study their problems and recommend by common agreement a scheme under which strength of such state forces should be determined and their training and efficiency be assured.

A third officer, Mr. M. J. Desai, I.C.S., has already gone on tour of states to assist them to set up their secretariats and other administrative machinery.

Pending passing of the new constitution, ministries functioning presently in newly formed Unons lack constitution act to regulate their conduct. The State Ministry, it is believed, is examining whether the constitution in operation in the Indian provinces, should be introduced by Rajmurmukhs in their own unions.

Russian Two-Year Plan

BERLIN, June 29, (UPA): Russian authorities today announced a "two year plan" for the Eastern zone of Germany.

"INDIA GOING AHEAD"

Mountbatten's Tribute

LONDON, June 29, (Reuter): Lord Mountbatten, last Viceroy of India and first Governor-General told a crowded audience at a reception here tonight for Lady Mountbatten and himself that he was quite certain India was going from strength to stength

"She is bound to face the most appaling difficulties in these days when the other countries of the world are faced with great difficulties" he said. "But India is going ahead.

Berlin Crisis For U.N.O.?

LAKE SUCCESS, June 29 (UPA): Secretary General Trygve Lie of the United Nations has polled 11 nations of the Security Council on the possibility of intervening in the East-West duel in Berlin, it was learned today

Lie is awaiting the replies of the United Nations delegations of the United States, Russia, Britain, France and seven other Security Council members.

If the answers—or the majority of them—are favourable, it was reported that Lie himself will lay the Berlin case before the Council with a request for United Nations intervention.

American officials said that they had conveyed Lie's request to Washington and expected to learn shortly whether the State Department favours bringing the United Nations into the Berlin crisis.

Spokesmen for the British and French delegations said that they also had forwarded Lie's request to their capitals and expected answers soon, perhaps during the day.

Diplomats watched for new developments, meanwhile, in two other cases competing for United Nations interest—the new peace moves in Palestine and the sudden break between Moscow and Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito. The United Nations adopted a wait and see reaction to the Tito development and diplomats said that they needed more information to know what it all means.

In the case of Palestine, the Security Council gave Count Folke Bernadotte a free hand in his efforts to win the Arabs and Jews to terms for a permanent settlement of the Palestine war.

The United Nations worked hard to keep secret the substance of Bardadotte's peace "suggestions" but an outline of his plan was expected to become generally known in the next few days.

Sweepers Reject Adjudication: Ultimatum To Municipality

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Bombay City and its suburbs may be a veritable "stinking holl" if the threat of a brigade of 6,000 sweepers and scavengers who keep the "urbs prima in Indis" clean and are the guardians of its sanitation and health, to strike indefinitely if their "just demands" for ameliorating of their lot, are not conceded immediately, materialised.

The men who hold the sword of Democles over the head of Bombay's three million population are all employees of he Health Department of the Bombay Municipality and the Suburban Municipal Boards.

Despite the advice of the Union leaders, Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla and Mr. Dhunjibhai Godiya, who cautioned the 6,000 men of the dire consequences of the grave step contemplated by them, the special meeting organised by the Bombay Sweepers' Union on Tuesday night at Arthur Road, Bombay, took the calamitous decision of paralysing the City's "health and sanitary" services.

The leaders told their audience in plain language that a total strike as mooted by them would affect the health of millions of citizens who were being penalised for no fault of theirs.

There was, however, a concensus of opinion that the way negotiations had fared, a strike was inevitable.

So, exactly as the clock struck eight, a chorus of 6.000 voices shouted:—"Strike is our only weapon," in Hindustani.

Thereafter, the meeting took the vital decision to reject the Bombay Government's conciliatory offer to refer the dispute between the Sweepers' Union and the Municipal authorities to adjudication.

Here's a comprehensive list of the basic demands put forth by the sweepers:—

An increase of Rs 15 in the dearness allowance now being paid.

A basic salary of Rs. 40/1/50.

Free quarters or house rent of Rs 15 fer month.

Retirement on physical incapicitation.

Thirty days' privilege leave and thirty days' sick leave in a year.

Provident Fund and Gratuity.

Establishment of cheap grain shops and provision stores as in the case of railway employees.

Free medical care and establishment of dispensaries at sweepers' quarters.

Full opportunity for defence to workers before they are fined or suspended for infringement of service rules.

An ultimatum of only 24 hours has been given to the authorities concerned by the sweepers to meet these demands.

According to their decision at tonight's fateful meeting, the "zero hour" will be the midnight of the June 30th. They will go off the streets on Thursday morning.

Simultaneously with the sweeprs, thousands of hospital workers have also decided to go on a strike within a period of 14 days if their demands for better service conditions, revised scales of pay, increased dearness allowance, supply of uniforms, confirmation after a year's temporary service, etc., are not granted.

The hospital workers at a meeting held for this specific purpose at Naigaum passed a resolution putting forth these demands and also decided to go on a strike if the demands were not conceded.

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Dear Santosh-Return home immediately. All very much distressed. No cause for dejection. Be wise. H. L. Soni. (9076)

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Gentleman of any Caste to marry with Sisters of good personality and educated Girls of 18, 20 years. Further particulars apply to Box No. 9053 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted respectable Hindu Gujerati Bridegroom for well accomplished Girl aged twenty-two. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 9064. "Bombay Chronicle".

Educated beautiful stylish Gujrati Lady (30) desires marriage with rich high caste Gujrati gentleman about 35 willing to provide substantially for her. Apply Box No. 9072 "Bombay Chronicle".

An educated Tall beautiful match for a Punjabi — (Khatri), well to do boy of 23-1'2 yrs. no dowry caste no bar. Apply Box No. 9030, "Bombay Chronicle".

Matches for three girls 16, 20, 30 years. Well educated & pretty Correspond with Lady Manager, Marriage Gazette, Barna Street, Saddar Bazar, Delhi. 7

PEN-FRIENDS

Pen, personal friends introduced for social contact, arts, hobbies, business, India, abroad. Prospectus free. Aesthetic Society, Post Box 5531, Bombay. 8912

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Stall Clerk for our Railway Bookstall at Belgaum. Minimum Qualification, S.S.L.C. Pay Rs. 30/- plus usual Dearness Allowance and 3 per cent commission. Cash Security of Rs. 500/- essential. Apply to Higginbothams Mount Road, Madras. 431

Wanted experienced trained Graduates. Apply Hon. Secretary, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, Bombay-4. 9060

Commerce Graduate (B. Com), preferably Gujarati Speaking for a daily newspaper. Good prospects Apply Box No. 1001 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted by old established importing firm, a Broker, for imported and indigenous piecegoods and yarns. Only those with long experience and thorough knowledge of textile markets need apply to Box No. 9034 "Bombay Chronicle".

Excellernt Opening for men of influence and affluence. Large Joint Stock Company will select Managing Director, Secretary-General, Executives (Departmental) Directors, Managers and secretaries. Emoluments and allowances upto Rs. 1.500/- Gentlemen of Renk, calibre and Nobility need apply to Box No. 9067 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted: A Graduate lady—teacher, strong in English, Sanskrit, Hindi and Civics to teach my grand daughter, a student of Intermediate II year class. Salary Rs. 100 per month and she will get a house as her residence. Ramlal Misra, Village and Post Bahadarpur Via Parola, East Khandesh. (9080)

SITUATION WANTED

Young Travancorcan, over 5 years experience in office, well up in correspondence, Typewriting etc., allround knowledge of office work, open for immediate employment. Please write to Bcx No. 9079 "Bombay Chronicle"

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions Daver's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for New Session commenced for Specialised Professional Diploma Courses for Company Secretaries, Bank Officers, Accountants, and General Commerce Etc. Tuition personal or Postal. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road. (9086)

"No Pass, No Fee" Guarantee Tuitions in Mathematics, Science and French are now offered by Professional Teacher for coaching pupils at their residence (upto Matric or Cambridge). Exceptional opportunity ever offered to parents of backward Children. Apply Box No. 9068 "Bombay Chronicle".

Last few days for enrolment for Senior Cambridge Examination Non-Matriculates Eligible, Strong English essential. Oral/Postal Tuition. Evening Classes. Prospectus from Bombay Tutorial College, Top-floor, 545, Kalbadevi Road, Dhobitalao. 8953

Become Accountant, Secretary, Stenographer, Auditor, Insurance Officer by post D.Com., courses. American Correspondence College, (B.C.) Delhi. 8943

MEDICAL ADLETS

Asthma-Specific. Hundred years fame to cure the dreaded disease permanently only by one dose to be taken on purnima (full moon) dated 21-7-48. Apply Kr. Badri Nath Singh, Shubh Chintak Karyalaya, Chitrakot, Distt. Banda, U.P. 9069

A very powerful and world renowned remedy which cures Asthma completely by one dose to be taken on 21-7-48 full moon. Apply in English—Shree Mahatma Maunibaba Ayurvedic Ashram Chitrakot, Dist. Banda, U.P. (9078)

PUBLIC NOTICES

CORRIGENDUM

SECRETARY, EAST PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, SIMLA,

ANNOUNCES in partial modification of his advertisement No. 6 in so far as it relates to Ten ASSISTANT ENGINEERS (Buildings and Roads); One ASSISTANT ENGINEER (Electrical) and five ASSISTANT ENGINEERS (Public Health Branch) in East Punjab P.W.D., that the upper age limit for candidates on 1-3-1948 is 30 years instead of 25 as announced previously. The last date for receipt of applications for these posts is extended to 20th July, 1948. instead of July 1, 1948 as originally fixed. 426

APPOINTMENTS

BY INTERVIEW—The B.I.E.T. (India) Ltd., Offers a special course on General Intelligence and Viva Voce Training to ensure success in securing administrative posts in Government Departments and Business Firms. The Course can be completed in one month by spare time study at home and costs only Rs. 50/-, Send cash or write for fuller particulars, Free. Dept. P/20, B.I.E.T. (India) Ltd., 359, Hornby Road, Bombay. (333)

INDIAN ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

A NUMBER OF VACANCIES exist in the various Indian Ordnance Factories. Applications are invited not later than 31st July 1948 from the ex-employees who have worked for any period of time during the war in the Indian Ordnance Factories in the supervisory grades, i.e., non-gazetted posts or supervisors. The terms of pay etc., are as follows: PAY:—Foreman: Rs. 360-20-500. Assistant Foreman: Rs. 300-20-400. Chargemen: Grade I: Rs. 260-10-350. Chargemen: Grade II Rs. 200-10-300. Supervisors: Grade 'A': Rs. 150-7-185-8-225. Supervisors: Grade 'B': Rs. 105-5-150 (provisional). NOTE: A starting pay higher than the minimum may be offered in suitable cases. The non-gazetted posts Chargemen and above, will be on a contract for a period of 3 to 5 years with a prospect of absorption in permanent vacancies. Applicants should state nature of post applied for and pay expected. GRATUITY: In the case of men recruited on contract a gratuity of one month's pay for each completed year of approved service payable on termination of contract. Applications together with full particulars, i.e. factory or factories in which served, appointments held in factories, rate of pay last drawn and brief particulars of the present appointment, if any, pay or emoluments and the date on which the applicant may be able to join service in the Ordnance Factories if appointed, should be forwarded on plain paper to the Director General of Ordnance Factories, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta. The left-hand corner of the envelopes should be marked "RE-ENTERTAINMENT OF EX-EMPLOYEES". 322

MOTOR TRUCKS FOR SALE

Three Chevrolet Goods Trucks Models 43, three Chevrolet Complete Buses Models 1943, three Chevrolet Gomplete Buses Models 1936, are for sale. Please apply to Sarosh Motor Works Ltd., Nasik. (8932)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Complete Oil Mill Machinery. German Muller Oil Expeller, Vertical Boiler, Filter, Seed Crusher or Kopra Cutter, 40 H.P Steam Engines and Boiler. New Rs. 43,000/- Immediate delivery Dinshaw & Co. 105 Apollo St., Bombay 355F

For sale—One Vertical Boiler, One Steam Engine, single cylinder 12 N.H.P. 2 Worthington duplex pump size 5" x 6," One galvanised tank, various sizes of pullies and scrape iron. Correspond with M/s. Jagannath Prasad Ghanshyamdas, Katni, Murwara. (9075)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents in all important places to enlist Subscribers and to secure Advertisements for Ladies Herald, the most popular English monthly on attractive terms. A deposit of Rs. 25 necessary, Apply: Manager, "Ladies Herald", Madras 21. (256)

Wanted capable and influential Sole Agents and Canvassing Agents to sell our High Grown Nilgiri teas on liberal commission. Particulars from P.O. Box No. 148, Coimbatore. 9070

BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

"Chemical Market" (Fortnightly) It contains latest current quotations in Bombay markets for colours, chemicals, medicines (chemists, druggists), cutlery, stationery, provisions kariana, minerals, toiletries, perfumery, etc. Other important news over the lines for import export. Yearly subscription Rs. 15/-. Single copy As. 12/-. Editor, Chemical Market, 40, Tadwadi, Bombay 2. 9073

"Machinery Market." (Weekly) It contains the latest current quotations in Bombay for hardware, mill gin stores, pipe fittings, sanitary wares, electrical goods, textile stores, etc. Government notifications, import export and other important information. Yearly subscription Rs. 24/-. Single copy As. 12/-. Write to Editor, Machinery Market, 40, Tadwadi, Bombay 2. 9074

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PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

Recruitment to clerical and other subordinate services.

APPLICATIONS ON PRESCRIBED FORMS are invited from persons, who are natives of the Province of Bombay, for selection for Recruitment to Clerical and other Subordinate Municipal Services.

SCALE OF PAY: Rs. 75-5-95-6-125-7-160-E.B.-8-200-10-220 plus Dearness Allowance at Government rates.

Start of Rs. 85|- to graduates and Rs. 95|- to Honours, 2nd class, and double graduates and to Junior Stenographers. Typists with a speed of not less than 40 words per minute will get an allowance of Rs. 10|- per month in addition.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS: Matriculation, the School Leaving Certificate Examination of the Bombay University, the Senior Cambridge examination, the Bombay Government Commercial Diploma Examination or any other equivalent examination.

AGE LIMIT: Non-graduates -- Between 18 and 22 years, Graduates -- Between 18 and 25 years, on Monday, 12-7-1948. Relaxation by 3 years in case of Backward communities.

Selected candidates will have to work both in the Indoor and Outdoor vacancies whenever called upon to do so. Those who do not wish to work outdoor must specifically mention to that effect in their applications.

On passing departmental examinations for the Head Clerks' and Deputy Superintendents' (Assessor and Collector's Department) posts the clerical and Inspectorial staff can get promotions in higher grades as follows:-

HEAD CLERKS — Rs. 220-10-260 plus Dearness Allowance.

CHIEF CLERKS — Rs. 260-15-320 plus Dearness Allowance.

Assessor and Collector's Department

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS (1st grade) — Rs. 220-10-270 plus Dearness Allowance plus Rs. 15|- Conveyance Allowance.

SUPERINTENDENTS (1st grade) — Rs. 350-20-450 plus Dearness Allowance plus Rs. 65|- Conveyance Allowance.

SUPERINTENDENTS (2nd grade) — Rs. 275-15-375 plus Dearness Allowance plus Rs. 60|- Conveyance Allowance.

The candidates, who may not come within the selected list for Clerical, etc. grades would be enlisted for recruitment for the posts of Assistant Clerks in the grade of Rs. 55-4-115-5-160 plus Dearness Allowance on their clearly stating in their application form that they are willing to accept the post. They would, however, have no prospects of rising to a higher grade.

Applications should reach the Municipal Commissioner's office on or before MONDAY, THE 12TH JULY, 1948. Application forms can be obtained from the Municipal Commissioner's office on payment of annas eight each, between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. (B.T.) on week days and between 10-30 A.M. and 12 Noon (B.T.) on Saturdays. The application form will be sent by post if Annas ten and pies six are received by Money Order. Postal stamps will not be accepted.

The cost of the application form once purchased will not be refunded.

Persons in Government or other employ should submit their applications through their respective superiors.

B. K. PATEL,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay.
Dated 12th June, 1948. (278)

THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Pakistan with Limited Liability.)

HEAD OFFICE: ILACO HOUSE Victoria Road, Sadar, KARACHI.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA: ILACO HOUSE Sir Pheroshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHARE-HOLDERS and POLICYHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Ilaco House," Victoria Road, Karachi, on SATURDAY, the 24th July, 1948, at 5-30 p.m., to transact the following business:-

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts to 31st December 1947.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation and under Article 79, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election. Also to elect a Director vice Mr. C. M. Lobo resigned.

IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Note:- The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th July 1948 to the 26th July 1948, both days inclusive.

By Order,
A. R. D'ABREO,
General Manager & Secretary.

Karachi, 26th June, 1948.

N.B.—A copy of the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts will be sent on Application. (435)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 8th July, 1948, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following:—

1. Interpellations.

2-3. Letters from the authorities of (2) Maharashtra Mitra Mandal and (3) Tardeo Vyayam Shala—Forwarding copies of the Annual Reports, etc., of their respective institutions.

4-5. Letters from the authorities of (4) The Bombay City Ambulance Corps and (5) Tardeo Vyayam Shala—Thanking the Corporation for sanctioning grants-in-aid of their respective institutions.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

6. Regarding the revision of grades and designations of certain posts under the Mechanical Engineer.

7. Regarding the question of revising fees levied for the storage of cotton waste, oil seeds, etc.

8. Regarding the creation of a post of the Honorary Assistant Opthalmologist at the Seth G. S. M. College, etc.

9. Regarding the question of amending certain Municipal Service Regulations for retirement, etc., of Municipal employees recently made amendable to the same.

10. Regarding the implementation of the Award given by the Industrial Court in the dispute between the Municipality and its employees.

11. Regarding the enforcement or otherwise of the sanctions obtained for the removal of unauthorized works.

12. Regarding the methods adopted for regulating and fixing the pay of Municipal employees in the revised grades.

13. Regarding the creation of temporary posts.

14. Regarding sale of unserviceable vehicles by public auction.

15. Regarding re-appropriation of funds for payment of additional premium for land leased from Government for a housing scheme for fishermen at the Mahim Causeway.

16. Regarding a contract for the supply of two 15 H. P. Motors for the aeration unit of the Dadar Purification Works.

17. Regarding a proposal to utilize the Budget grant for the provision of see-saws at the Veer Kotwal Gardens at Tilak Bridge, Dadar, for providing a sliding chute thereat.

18. Regarding the fixing of securities to be demanded from certain employees of the Water Works Department working on the Valtarna-cum-Tansa Scheme.

19. Regarding conversion of the post of a clerk under the Municipal Group of Hospitals, Sion, into that of a typist.

20. Regarding the question of the revision of the scales of pay of the temporary epidemic Staff of the Arthur Road Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

21. Regarding the Supplementary Award in the adjudication of the dispute between the Municipality and its employees.

22. Regarding the work for extending the 9" water main in Road No. 24, in Scheme 6, Sion-Matunga Estate.

23. Regarding the starting of a Canteen at the Mahalaxmi Siding for the workers of the Public Health Department.

24. Regarding a donation offered by the Proprietors, Deval Circus, for the use of the Northbrook Gardens.

Resolutions of the Improvements Committee—

25. Regarding grant of permission for an additional user of Plot No. 1F, Mahalaxmi Flats Estate.

26. Regarding a proposal to revise the building area of certain plots in the Sion-Matunga Estate.

27. Regarding grant of a temporary lease of Plot B, Golanji Hill Estate.

28. Regarding grant of permission for the retention of a sanitary block on the terrace of the building on Plot No. 96-B and C Worli Estate.

29. Regarding an application to take on lease certain plots in the Sandhurst Road East Estate.

Resolutions of the Special Committees—

30. Regarding the continuation of the services of certain superannuated employees of the Hydraulic Engineer's Department.

31. Regarding the naming of a road in Parsi Colony, Dadar as "Jehangir Vimadalal Road".

32. Regarding the revised estimates for the work of decorating and illuminating Municipal Buildings, etc., for the Independence Day Celebrations.

33. Regarding revised estimates for the work of an additional Pump House and Transformer Switch House, etc., at Matunga.

34. Regarding a donation made by the employees of the Conservancy Branch for putting up a memorial to a Sewing Mistress of the Umerkhady Welfare Centre.

35. Regarding the reservation of two additional seats at the Seth G. S. M. College for two Indian students from South and East Africa.

36. Regarding retaining in service a labourer of the Malaria Branch after his superannuation.

37. Regarding grant of permission to use a plot of land in Dharavi for burial purposes.

38. Regarding creation of certain temporary posts under the Public Health Department, etc.

39. Regarding the acceptance of the offer by the Zandu Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., of a room at Bhawanishankar Road, Dadar, for establishing an Ayurvedic Dispensary etc.

40. Regarding the arrangement of stalls in the Dadar Municipal Market.

School Committee's Letters—

41. Forwarding quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.

42. Regarding the policy adopted by Government for payment of Grant-in-aid to Educational institions of a communal character.

Communications from the Commissioner—

43. Forwarding a half-yearly statement showing the public roads, streets and new roads constructed, taken over and declared public.

44. Regarding important decisions taken by the B.E.S.&T. Committee during May 1948.

45-46. Reports submitting regarding (45) the inadequacy of the present rolling stock of trams and buses, and (46) provision of shelters at the Bus Stands at the Jacob Circle.

47 Reporting on an application for gratuity from an ex-Municipal employee.

48. Reporting that no case of breeding of Malaria carrying mosquito was found during May 1948.

49. Forwarding Monthly Chemical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

Government letters—

50. Regarding the Government grant to the Municipality for the Primary Standards of English Teaching Schools.

51. Forwarding copy of a notification regarding the appointment of Mr. V. B. Gandhi as a member of the Bombay Regional Transport Authority.

52-53. Letters from the General Manager, B.E.S. & T. Committee—(52) reporting on the question of supplementing the bus service by introducing passenger buses similar to those in the Greater Bombay area etc.; and (53) applying for leave due to him prior to his retirement from service.

Communications From The Municipal Secretary—

54. Submitting a statement of references pending before the Committees of the Corporation.

55. Submitting a list of Resolutions calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

56. Submitting a statement of Interpellations remaining unanswered by the Commissioner.

57. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.

58. School Committee's letters forwarding copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

59-62. From Mr. Naushir Co Bharucha—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the details of the expenditure to be incurred from the provisions made in the B.E.S.T. Budget 1948-49 for (59) 100 new buses, (60) Transformers and Switch gears, etc., for certain Receiving Stations; (61) 20 new Static Sub-stations to meet the additional load demands and (62) Advertising Agents' Commissions, etc.,

63-67. From Miss P. N. Nariman—For (63) and (64) providing mobile incinerators for the disposal of refuse collected near (63) Chawls and (64) educational institutions, playgrounds, etc.; (65) regulating hours of water supply and its distribution so as to give an adequate supply to all localities at convenient hours; (66) improving lighting, water supply and sanitary, etc., defects in Municipal and ex-Trust Chawls; and (67) requesting the B.E.S. & T. Committee to run 'Limited Stop' shuttle service between Bori Bunder and Byculla and Jacob Circle and between Flora Fountain and Opera House or Cumballa Hill.

68-69. From Mr. Narsingrao C. Pupala—For requesting the Commissioner to (68) cover open drains in Kumbharwada area and (69) improve the condition of the Northbrook Gardens.

70. From Mr. S. N. Thakre, seconded by Mr. B. K. Gholap—For requesting the Commissioner to take steps to stop the sale of rotten fruits and vegetables by hawkers, etc., in the City.

71-73. From Mr. B. K. Gholap—For (71-72) requesting the Schools Committee to (71) construct a Municipal school building for the Municipal School at the corner of Vanjari Street, Colaba, and—(72) open a new primary school at Parsi Bazar Street, Upper Colaba; and (73) requesting the Commissioner to provide public conveniences at certain places between Flora Fountain and Colaba Post Office.

74. From Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—For requesting the B.E.S.T. Committee to take suitable measures for regulating the movements of incoming and outgoing tram cars at the Colaba Causeway Depot so as to prevent traffic congestion thereat.

75. From Mr. Ganpatishankar N. Desai—For requesting the Commissioner of Police to prohibit entry of heavy motor vehicles into certain narrow lanes off Kalbadevi Road to prevent traffic congestion thereat.

PUBLIC NOTICES

76-77. From Mr. Khimji M. Bhujpuria—For (76) reserving a certain piece of Municipal land at Fergusson Road for a Municipal School building; and (77) requesting the Posts and Telegraph authorities to re-instate the public telephone on DeLisle Road Bridge, Lower Parel.

78. From Mr. S. P. Nadkarni—For requesting Government to so regulate working hours in Government and other Offices as would be conducive to health and efficiency of the employees.

79. From Mr. Damji Jethabhai—For requesting the G.I.P. Railway administration to provide a railway station between Kolwada and Sion.

80. From Mr Nathalal D. Parikh—For representing to the G.I.P. and the B.B.&C.I. Railway authorities to take steps to prevent passengers from travelling on footboards, etc., of trains.

81-85. From Mr. Suleman M.A Darvesh—For (81-83) requesting the B.E.S.&T. Committee to (81) run additional tram and bus service along Mahomedally Road between Bori Bunder and the J. J. Hospital, (82) strictly enforce the entry and exit Rule in tram cars, etc., and (83) issue strict instructions to Bus drivers to drive cautiously while negotiating curves on roads; (84) requesting the Commissioner of Police to issue licenses for bicycle riding; and (85) requesting the Commissioner to inquire into the causes of bus accidents at Chowpatty Sea Face Road and at Parel.

86-88. From Mr. Nathalal D. Parikh—For (86) strictly enforcing the Bye-law requiring landlords to provide dust-bins on their premises, etc., (87) taking immediate action to improve the insanitary conditions of certain streets in Ward No. 3, Bori Bunder, and (88) naming Marine Drive after Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

89. From Mr. M. Madhavan, seconded by Dr. A. D. Narde—For requesting the G.I.P. and the B.B.&C.I. Railway authorities to display at their suburban stations notices giving details of accidents whenever occuring to passengers travelling on their trains.

90-91. From Mr. K. M. Rathod—For requesting the Commissioner to (90) provide a free Municipal dispensary in the locality of Love Lane, Mazagaon; and (91) take measures for maintaining all Municipal gardens and recreation grounds in an attractive condition

92-93. From Mr. J. G. Vichare—For requesting the Police Commissioner to restrict the speed of vehicular traffic along certain roads in the localities of (92) Arthur Road, and (93) Tardeo Road, etc.

94-95. From Mr. Salebhoy Abdul Kader—For requesting Government to (94) permit the use of whole milk in tea, etc., in restaurants, and (95) adopt measures so as to have complaints about faults in telephone service attended to promptly by Telephone Authorities.

96-97. From Mr. K. S. Dharia—For requesting the Commissioner to (96) amend Municipal Service Regulations so as to remove distinctions in the matter of leave rules for superior and inferior staff and (97) arrange for early payment of leave salaries to the inferior staff on their return from leave.

98-100. From Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—For (98) requesting Government to replace the unsightly stalls along the Azad Maidan by well designed one or two storied structures for use as shops or offices, etc.; (99-100) requesting the Commissioner to (99) prepare cinema films depicting the correct use of Municipal services with a view to educating citizens to keep the city clean; and (100) instal incinerators in different parts of the City for the disposal of refuse, etc.

101. From Dr. Simon Fernandes—For requesting the Commissioner to provide a public convenience near the Marine Lines Station along Marine Drive.

102. From Mr. Jehangir D. Daruvala—For obtaining a report on the working of the Municipal Group of Hospitals for Tuberculosis.

103-104. From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi—For (103) providing a traffic island at the junction of Khareghat Road and Mancherji Joshi Road in Parsi Colony, Dadar, etc.; and (104) obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding construction of additional motor garages on a plot in Parsi Colony, Dadar.

105. From Mr. G. G. Mehta—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the desirability of entrusting to the Health Department the entire conservancy work of Municipal properties.

By Order of His Worship
the Mayor,
C. F. D'SOUZA
Ag. Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office.
Bombay, 29th June, 1948

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RAILWAY

TRAIN NOTICE

With effect from July 1st, 194 timings of 9 Dn. Madras Mail train will be revised between Kirkee and Sholapur while that of 10 Up. Madras Mail between Raichur and Bombay as follows.

9 Dn. H.M.			10 Up H.M.
	Fombay V.T.	A	7-05
	Byculla	D	7-40
	Dadar	D	8-17
	Kalyan	D.	5-43
		A.	5-33
	Khandala	D	1-10
	Lonavla	..	4-00
1-34 D	Kirkee	..	-03
1-53 A.	Poona	..	2-55
2-12 D.		A	2-35
3-30 A.	Dhond	D	1-23
3-46 D.		A.	1-08
4-11 D.	Diksal	D.	0-27
5-12 D	Jeur	..	3-28
6-04 ..	Kurduwadi	..	22-38
6-28 ..	Madha	..	22-18
6-59 ..	Mohol	..	21-28
7-50 A.	Sholapur	D.	20-55
8-20 D.		A.	20-25
	Hotgi	D	19-33
	Akalkot Road	..	18-57
	Dudhni	..	18-20
	Ghangapur	.	17-44
	Gulbarga	..	17-05
	Shahabad	..	16-10
	Wadi	..	15-52
		A.	15-34
	Yadgiri	D.	14-33
	Narayanpeth Rd.	..	14-7
	Krishna	..	13-33
	Raichur	..	13-00
		A	12-35

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G. I. P. RAILWAY TENDER NOTICE

THE GENERAL MANAGER, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, invites sealed tenders upto 3-00 P.M (S.T.) on 9th August 1948 for earthwork and bridges between Choka and Barkhera for construction of New Down Main Line on Itarsi-Bhopal Section.

2. The form of tender, schedule of quantities and conditions of contract can be obtained from the office of the Chief Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 - per set. Plans for the work will be supplied on an additional payment of Rs. 3 - being made These sums will not be refunded. 411

GRAINSHOP DEPARTMENT

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

QUOTATIONS returnable by 12 hrs. ON 5TH JULY, 1948, are invited on Railway's form for the supply of (1) Pulses (2) Oils, (3) Copra, (4) Onions, (5) Potatoes, (6) Spices, (7) Chillies, from the merchants possessing the necessary trade licences.

For quantities, terms and deliveries and other conditions please apply to the Asstt. Controller of Grainshops, Church Gate, at any time during working hours. (344)

...G.I.P. RAILWAY-TENDERS...

THE GENERAL MANAGER, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, invites Tenders for the supply of Bonds, Track joint solid head for 100 lbs rails, to Drg. No. ET RB. 12 Tender form together with drawing obtainable from the Controller of Stores G.I.P Railway, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay, 13 at Rs. 2 8 - per set, not refundable. Money order or Cash only Closing date Tuesday, the 27th July 1948 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). 427

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 61155 in respect of 5 ordinary shares No. 47762 to 47766 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co. Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) standing in the name of Mr. Manordas Tribhovandas Merchant has been lost, mislaid or destroyed.

Any claim in respect of these shares should be no notified to the Company at their Registered Office. Electric House, Bombay No 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof

M. T. MERCHANT

Date 26-6-48 9056

(For Futher Notices See Page 3.)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF U S FURNIture including tables, Chairs, Almyrahs, Charpoys, etc on Friday, 2nd July, 1948, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at S.D.O.F.S Yard, Near Afghan Church, Maude Lines, Colaba, under instructions from The Garrison Engineer (West) Bombay.

Terms: 25 per cent cash deposit
GANDHI & CO.

ON SALE ..... OVER 800 PAGES
MADRAS DIRECTORY
&
WHO'S WHO 1948
COVERING THE WHOLE PROVINCE
INDISPENSABLE TO BUSINESSMEN
Price Rs 10/-
Pkg. and Postage Rs. 1/12 extra
No V.P.P. CASH WITH ORDER
MADRAS DIRECTORY WHO'S WHO, 187, ARMENIAN ST., MADRAS

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on 21 April, 2017

BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE'S PROGRESS

Chairman On Increase In New Business: Plea For Reduction In Tax Burden

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Addressing the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited, held at the Registered Office of the Society, Bombay Mutual Building, Bombay, today Mr. U.S. Desai, the Chairman said:—

The last Annual General Meeting of the Society was held a week after our country attained nationhood and I had the privilege of presiding over the first Annual General Meeting in a Free India. What can be more tragic today than that the supreme Architect of that freedom, Gandhiji, Father of the Nation, should have, within six months of that date fallen a prey to the bullets of a mad man plunging not only our country alone but the whole world in anguished grief? Let us pay our homage to the memory of one the like of whom walks the earth once in a thousand years.

PRAYERS FOR GANDHIJI

I propose that we should pass the following resolution, all standing and saying two minutes' silent prayer:—"This meeting of the members of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited, places on record its sense of profound grief at the death of Mahatma Gandhi, who was the Architect of Indian freedom and one of the greatest teachers and benefactors of mankind. By his precept and example he showed to Humanity, distracted by violence, the sure path to peace on earth and goodwill among men. His tragic death at the present moment, when his guidance and inspiration were most needed, is an incalculable loss not only to India but to the whole world."

The birth of Freedom was accompanied by the partition of the country. The preaching of communalism and hatred which was the main cause of partition led to murder, loot and arson on an unprecedented scale, causing untold human sufferings. This was followed by mass migration resulting in misery and sufferings the parallel of which is not to be found in the history of the world. I take this opportunity to offer our sympathy to those who have suffered and our condolences to the families of those who were killed.

FRUITS OF PARTITION

These happenings produced very important and serious problems in the field of insurance business. Many of the policyholders had to leave their all behind and flee for safety with the result that the contact which they had with the Society and its field workers was broken. The services which the Society was rendering to them became exceedingly difficult to keep up. Some of the policyholders fell victims to riots and died, leaving behind no trace of their identity, making proof of death extremely difficult if not impossible. The Society gave full and sympathetic thought to the situation thus created To mitigate the sufferings to the extent it could, the Society gave concessions to the policyholders whose last registered address was in the disturbed area.

Before partition, one Act, viz., the Indian Insurance Act, 1938, governed the business of life insurance subject, of course, to the further provisions of the Indian Companies Act. After the creation of two dominions there came into existence two different sources of control. Till reciprocal arrangements between the two dominions are completed, insurance business in both dominions will continue to have a perplexed existence.

Last year I had expressed the hope that both the Governments would come to some mutual and reciprocal arrangements by which the services that are rendered by life offices would continue to be rendered as efficiently and effectively as before. That hope was not fulfilled in the course of the last year and negotiations on those lines between the two dominions remain incomplete. The Indian Life Offices Association gave anxious thought to the legal provisions of the Pakistan Insurance Act. The provisions are so onerous that compliance with some of them is exceedingly difficult if not impossible. The Association therefore advised, by a resolution, all member-companies not to register in Pakistan till suitable changes have been effected in the Pakistan Insurance Law, thereby removing the great hardships in complying with its provisions and making it workable. Accordingly, the Society decided not to do any new business in Pakistan from the 15th April 1948, the last date by which registration should have been made for the transaction of insurance business in Pakistan. We, however, look forward to the law being suitably amended by the Pakistan Government to enable Indian offices to continue to render service to the nationals of Pakistan.

NEW BUSINESS

The new business of the Society in the year 1947 was Rs. 6.6 crores as against Rs. 6.5 crores last year. There was thus a small increase over the last year's figures. This small increase in the new business should not be taken to show that the situation created by war-like conditions is continuing to exist. There are definite indications that the fall in new business has started. The small increase is solely due to steep rise in the premiums brought in force from 1st April 1947. The insuring public, knowing that considerably high premiums which were going to become operative will make insurance more expensive, took advantage of low premiums. There has been a considerable drop in the new business from 1st May 1947 onwards. The position of new business in 1948 is not satisfactory. The depression that has set in and the suspension of business in Pakistan will materially affect the new business in 1948.

INCOME AND EXPENSES

The premium income during the year including considearation for annuities amounted to Rs. 1,71,28,608-3-1 as against Rs. 1,53,53,597-9-9 in the previous year and the total expenses amounted to Rs. 48,35,117-14-10 as against Rs. 43,81,244-0-6 in the previous year.

The expense ratio worked out in accordance with rule 25 (b) of the Insurance Rules, 1939, comes out at 12.94 as against 11.95 in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the increase in the salaries and allowances of the employees.

CLAIMS

Claims by death inclusive of bonus additions amounted to Rs. 19,15,993-4-0 as against Rs. 17,35,758-7-0 in 1946. Claims under matured policies amounted to Rs. 11,82,504-13-0 as against Rs. 12,58,464-7-0 in 1946. The increase in claim amounts is not due to adverse mortality but is a consequence of increased business in force, a fact which taken along with the normal rate of mortality goes to produce a higher claim amount and not a higher rate of claims.

INVESTMENTS

The total investments as their book values in Government securities are Rs. 3,23,47,632-5-9 as against Rs. 3,00,07,515-8-2 in 1946; in approved securities Rs. 1,18,63,984-1-10 as against Rs. 85,61,477-14-0 in 1946, in other Stock Exchange securities Rs. 1,72,73,703-14-0 as against Rs. 1,32,44,376-1-6 in 1946 and in Real Estate Rs. 54 08,833-2-11 as against Rs. 53,79,707-13-2 in 1946.

The rate of interest earned by the Society on its investments was 3.20 per cent. compared to 3.22 per cent. in the previous year. The fall in the net yield has been a constant feature in the last few years with all insurance offices in India. In consequence of this the Society (and a large number of other insurance offices in India) were forced to increase the rates of premium substantially. Full care was taken to ensure on the one hand that in the revision of rates the new policy-holder would not be asked to pay at any irksome rates and on the other that the principles of soundness were not lost signt of. The new rates came into force as from 1st April 1947.

INCOME TAX ACT PROVISIONS

I referred in my speech last year to the provisions of the Income Tax Act, Section 12B of which was incorporated in it in the previous budget session and which if applied to life offices would have made them liable to tax on their gains. In that eventuality the offices would have been doubly hit, being subject to a rate of income-tax which is in itself quite onerous and being also prevented on account of Section 12B from any benefit they would get by way of gains due to the cheap money policy. Happily, Government announced later on that Section 12B would not apply to life offices. The life offices, however, are still in a difficult position as regards the imposition of the income-tax. The Government were approached by the Life Offices Association with a representation for reduction in the ceiling rate of tax and also for a revision in the basis of assessment prescribed by life assurance companies in the schedule under Section 10(7) of the Income Tax Act. No relief unfortunately has been given to life insurance companies. Perhaps it is due to the fact that the Government needed large sums to provide for relief and rehabilitation of those who had to migrate from Pakistan to India. I hope, however, that as soon as this extra burden disappears or lessens we shall receive sympathetic treatment by the Government in the matter of reducing the rate of tax payable by life offices.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity of thanking sincerely all our chief agents and agents and other field workers for the exceedingly good work done by them in the course of the year and record our appreciation of the services rendered by the Manager, officers, and staff of the Society.

PRIORITY FOR REFUGEES

Over 6,000 Absorbed In Central Government Service

NEW DELHI, June 29.

Out of 7,814 vacancies that occurred in various Ministries in the Central Government for the period commencing from August 15, 1947 to 30th April, 1948, 6,063 were filled in by persons who migrated from Pakistan while 1,751 jobs went to "other", bringing the share of refugees to 78 per cent.

In this manner over 30,000 displaced persons may be deemed to have been rehabilitated, reckoning five persons on the average as dependent on each refugee employed. The refugee appointed come from all parts of Pakistan.

To meet the urgent demand of thousands of displaced persons for employment, the Government of India issued directions to various Ministries to give preference to refugees while making any appointments in their department.

For registration of employees of the Central Government, who had opted for India from Pakistan, the Home Ministry set up a Transfer Bureau in September last and it was also entrusted with the task of nominating employees of provincial Governments of N. W. F. P. Sind and Baluchistan.

The Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation has invited the attention of all Ministries to put the claims of refugees as first priority on their list and has requested them to issue instructions to their subordinate and attached offices to carry out the policy of the Government in that respect.

Arms Recovered From Playground

BENARES, June 28. (API): Two sten guns in pieces, three hundred sten gun catridges two hundred rifle cartridges and 45 revolver catridges were recovered today by the police from a field near the playground in the Benares Hindu University.

A farmer while ploughing his field in the university area struck against a hard substance which on further digging he found it to be a canister containing the arms and ammuition.

U. P. Parliamentary Secretary's Suit Case Missing

BEREILLY, June 28. (API): Mr. Wahid Ahmed, Parliamentary Secretary to the U. P. Government, who was travelling from Lucknow to Bareilly, found his suit case missing at the Tilhar station today. The suitcase contained his clothes and office files.

Mr. Ahmed was coming to Bereilly to preside over the Prantiya Raksha Dal rally.

Pakistan Delegate's Plea At I. L. O.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28, (Reuter): Pakistan occupies a special position in the International Labour Organisation, her leader-delegate Mr. Aftab Ali told the plenary session of the organisation's conference here today.

"Notwithstanding our young membership," he said, "we are morally if not legally entitled to be treated as one of the original members and supporters of the I. L. O."

The creation of this new nation had brought new hope to Pakistan workers but the constitution was still in the making and it was too early to say how far they would benefit materially.

Are Jews Safe In Pakistan?

President, Karachi Refugee Jews Association Bombay, writes:

With referenc eto the interview given to a reporter of the 'Star, on 14.6-1948 by Mr. Simon Reuban, now President of a handful of Indian Jews in Pakistan, re-iterating his faith, confidence and allegiance is the Pakistan Government the Karachi Refugee Jews in Bombay would like Mr. Simon to prove his faith, confidence and allegiance in the Pakistan Government by satisfactorily replying the following queries.

1. What made him to send away his wife and children by Plans to Bombay immediately after the desecration of the Karachi Jewish Synagogue on the 8th June 1948 and trying to secure a house in Mahim (Bombay?)

2. What made him to dispose of his own house in Karachi when he owes allegiance to the Pakistan Government?

3. Is it not a fact that Mr. Simon is now employed on a Incrative post by some Airways in Pakistan which he would not have ordinarily expected in Pakistan prior to Partition or in the Indian Union now?

4 Willl Mr. Simon state whether the categorical assurance given by the Pakistan Government after the incident of the 8th on the Jewish religious synagouge were for the first time or whether such assurance were not given to the minorities in the past in Pakistan and invariably observed in breach?

If the replies are not satisfactory the Karachi Indian Jews in Bombay are of the opinion that Mr. Simon's propaganda in the papers on behalf of the Pakistan Government is more for his belly than for the good of his community.

WHY BIYANI RESIGNED

Berar Congress Secretary Contradicts Press Report

(From Our Correspondent)

AKOLA, June 28

Mr. G. R. Kulkarni, Secretary, Berar Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following statement: It is surprising to note an 'Associated Press of India' message, dated dated Nagpur, June 26 that Mr. Brijlal Biyani had resigned Provincial Congress Presidentship because of no-condence motion tabled against him. The report is entirely incorrect. No such motion has been tabled against him. He has tendered his resignation on his own initiative

DACCA, June 29. (UPI): Opium eaters in Sandwip, eastern Pakistan, have been badly upset as opium is no longer available in the island. It is reported that some of the addicts have attempted suicide.

Dick Turpin Makes Ring History

BIRMINGHAM, June 28 (Reuter): Dick Turpin, 27-year old middleweight from Leamington, made British boxing history in the open air here tonight, when he became the first coloured man to win a British title.

Turpin, already the holder of the British Empire title, outpointed Vince Hawkins, the British middleweight champion over fifteen rounds most of which were fought in torrential rain.

Turpin gave a classical display of copybook boxing. He won by a substantial margin by exploiting all known correct punches, frustraiting all the attempts of his strong opponent to force him out of his stride.

Hawkins, supremely confident at the outset, did most of the forcing. He obviously intended to wear down his slighter opponent as the fight progressed but in Turpin he found his master.

Hawkins was a gallant loser for he fought hard but was completely beaten by his opponent's footwork, short punching and general superiority.

Italy To Block Spreading Of Strikes And Labour Agitation

ROME, June 28 (UPA): Parliamentary circles said today that the Italian government probably would act to block the spreading of strikes and labour agitation before the legislature adjourns around the middle of the next month for the summer holiday.

The government's attitude was reported to be stiffened since it implied last week that anti-strike legislation would be pushed if labour bosses continued to mix politics with their agitation for economic gains. The calling by Leftist labour leaders of a series of industrial strikes, beginning July 2 and ending July 9, was accepted as the labour's answer to the government threat.

Any anti-strike legislation would be certain to touch off a storm of Leftist protests on the grounds that such action would be illegal.

SHORT LIVED ALIBI

TORONTO, (Reuter): The judge told Raymond Hatley that he was a "plain perjurer" after Hatley had testified that, on Saturday, January 26, he had dined and played cards with the defendant in a theft case, James Bailey.

Hatley, said the judge, overlooked two things—first, Bailey was in jail at the time; second, January 26 was not a Saturday.

CALCUTTA June 29 (UPI). The "United Press learns that the Government of India have approached the Calcutta University to lend the services of Dr. B. C. Guha, of the University Science College, for appointment as member of the Damodar Valley Corporation.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESSURE ON ARAB GOVERNMENTS

Plea For Establishment Of Reduced Jewish State As The Only Practical Solution

(From Our Correspondent)

DAMACUS, (By Mail.)

King Abdullah of Transjordan's expected state visit to King Ioan Saud at Riadh next Friday continues to intrigue Arab political circles in the Syrian capital. Well-wishers of the Hashemites explain the visit as epoch-making in further cementing Arab unity. But, a common expanation is that at British behest, Abdullah will eventually renounce his claim to the Hejaz and cede the port of Aquaba on the Red Sea to the Saudi dynasty.

In return, Abdullah will secure the desert monarch's consent to incorporate into his kingdom parts of Palestine. That means the winning of an outlet to the Mediterranean, which, close observers of Hashemite policy describe as amounting to part-realisation of a cherished expansionist plan.

Last week Abdullah was reported to have declared that Transjordan war ready to be joined to Palestine and to form a unitary state of both territories. The statement was promptly denied by the Transjordan foreign minister, Fawzi Mulki Pasha on behalf of the King.

TRANSJORDAN LAW

Since May 15, Transjordan law is being enforced in those parts of Palestine which the Arab Legion "occupied" By contrast, in the far larger areas "occupied" by the Egyptian army, military governors proclaimed that the laws of the land would be respected. Abdullah appointed Transjordanians as governors, police chiefs, etc. Other officials appointed from local population were required to take an oath of allegiance to the Hashemite kingdom.

Responcible officials in the Levant states preserve a marked reticence over these reports. Others brush them aside by reiterating the official Arab stand for a unitary state for Palestine.

A more recent report states that the British government has been notified of the forth coming visit of King Abdullah to King Iban Saud, and that it was "understood" the purpose of the visit was to conduct talks concerning the Palestine problem. Abdullah, the same report adds, from personal experience, will disclose to Iban Saud the extent of the Jewish war potential.

Informed Arab political circles here admit the existance of increased Anglo-American pressure on Arab governments to concede the establishment of a reduced Jewish state as the only practical solution to the present impasse in Palestine. According to the same circles, the Anglo-Americans anticipate that the Jews on their part would accept to reduce the area allotted to them by UNO's recommendation of Jewish statehood over that reduced part.

The cease-fire agreement is in danger of being broken suddenly after a week of experiment In Arab eyes, Jewish immigration forms the immediate concern Since its stoppage is not being effectively controlled, it is believed that the Arab governments have already hinted they would discontinue negotiation with Count Bernadotte.

DANGEROUS PRECEDENT

The internment of the first batch of 138 arms-bearing "illegal immigrants" on Palestine soil last week is regarded as completely unsatisfactory and, in the Arab views constitutes a dangerous precedent. Should the truce agreement be extended beyond the four-week limit set for it, they argue, there is no guarantee that such illegals would not free themselves to reinforce the Jewish war potential. The return of 280 "dangerous terrorists" interned in Kenya by the former Mandatory government is cited as flagrant violation of the spirit of the truce agreement.

Arab claims of Jewish violations along the different "fronts" is keeping Bernadotte's observers out of town the lengths of every day. It is reliably reported in Damascus that in addition to confirmation of cease-fire breaches, United Nations observers are experiencing difficulty in influencing the Jews to maintain the status quo on the Syrian sectors. Pillage and burning of deserted Arab villages by Jews is rampant, it is affirmed.

Meantime, popular feeling against the "one-sided" Arab official observance of the cease-fire order is being roused to a high pitch as these disclosures are given prominence in press and radio. The press in Damascus and Beirut is calling on the authorities in no uncertain terms to resume their 'liberation lampaign' of Palestine from "Zionist aggression."

A typical commentary is: "Since June 11 (the first day of the coming into effect of the cease-fire order, there have been several confirmed Jewish breaches. To tolerate this for any length of time signifies loss of prestige and complete abandonment to a socalled world authority incapable of exerlising that authority impartially."

The despatch of UNO's special police force to Jerusalem is today splashed in banner headlines: "UNO plotting to dismember Palestine Jerusalem to be an International Zone—the first step in Partition".

Week In Parliament

COMMONS TO DEBATE GERMANY

Control Of Monopolies Bill

By Ernest Atkinson

LONDON, (By Caole)

The British Government promised the House of Commons that there would be a debate on the bilateral agreement with the United States before that agreement was finally ratified. Since the negotiation of the agreement has proved to be a slower business than had been expected the agreement itself may not, after all, be signed before the hoped for date of July 3 and the debate itself has had to be put off.

The intention had been to hold it in the coming week. But sooner than rush through an agreement which might ultimately satisfy neither U.S. nor the British Parliament, not to mention the Government, the Government has decided to put off the debate and, if necessary, the ratification until Parliament had had full opportunity to consider and debate it.

As soon as the agreement is in a state to be initialled a White Paper is to be published giving its terms. And on a Government motion to approve those terms the debate will take place. When it does come, the Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, are expected to speak. They are the Ministers chiefly concerned with the E.R.P.

Striking Debate

Meanwhile, the most striking debate in the coming week is likely to be that on Germany scheduled for Wednesday (June 30). Events move fast—faster perhaps than those who called for the debate realised.

Mr. Bevin made a short statement in the House of Commons on Friday (June 25) which dealt with the recent developments in Berlin. The debate comes on what is called a "Supply" Day—one of the days in the Parliamentary year on which it is the right of the Opposition to dictate the subject for a debate. The Government is obliged on such days to accede to the request from the Opposition for debate on any subject at all touching its administration.

By arrangement between the Government and the Opposition, the subjects may be varied. And it is understood that the subject of Germany has been a little held back in recent weeks. But last Thursday (June 24) Mr. Herbert Morrison, as Leader of the House of Commons announced that a debate had been aranged.

The Background

When it comes, the principal speakers for the Government will be Mr. Ernest Bevin who has just returned somewhat suddenly from a short holiday and Mr. Hector McNeil, Minister of State. For the Opposition Mr. Marold Macmillan, one of the quiter successes of the wartime administration, is to speak.

The formal background of that most important debate includes such things as the six-Power agreement on Germany over which the French Parliament has been so much exercised, and the decision to introduce new currency in Germany. Since then events have moved very quickly.

There have been interchanges in Berlin, with a Soviet challenge to the new currency. And, more important, there has been a meeting in Warsaw of the Foreign Ministers and others of the Eastern European satellites of the U.S.S.R. with M. Molotov present. All this lends drama to the debate during which back-benchers of both sides will be anxious to speak.

Guarantees For Exporters

Most of the rest of the week's work in both Houses is to be on domestic matters. The House of Commons is to look at an important Bill for the country's trade when it gives second reading to the Export Guarantees Bill.

As the law stands just now, the Board of Trade, with the consent of the Treasury can give guarantees up to a total amount of £ 200,000,000 (Rs. 266.2 crores) to help traders to export goods from the United Kingdom or to foster the sales of unmanufactured goods and primary products by United Kingdom merchants for shipment overseas.

Exporters pay premium for protection given under the Act which covers the main risks of overseas trading. They used these facilities to take out policies guaranteeing £ 72,000.000 (Rs. 95.83 crores) in 1945-46, £139,000,000 (Rs. 185.01 crores) in 1946-47 and £ 186,000,000 (Rs. 247.57 crores) in 1947-48. Now the Government asks Parliament to agree that the limit of guarantee should be raised to £ 300,000,000 (Rs. 399.31 crores).

Big business and the Government may find themselves substantially in agreement over this Bill. Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, a former President of the Board of Trade, does not at any rate propose to ask the House greatly to differ from Mr. Harold Wilson, the present holder of that office, when he makes the second reading speech.

Inquiry Into Monopolies

The same two— Mr. Lyttelton, the industrial magnate, and Mr. Wilson, Oxford Don turned staesman—will be debating the Monopoly (Inquiry and Control) Bill. Mr. Lyttelton will be helped by one of the Conservative Party's authorities on these matters, Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, a distinguished lawyer and former Attorney General who has written much on the subject.

The Conservative Party itself has proposed that there should be a Commission to investigate complaints of monopoly abuse. The theme commends itself, too, to the Liberals. The Government's Bill, which has passed through the Committee and has been somewhat amended proposed that there should be a Monopoly Commission to inquire into the existence and effects of "any conditions of monopoly or restriction". The Bill is being treated as urgent for in the same week, when the Commons have finished with it, it is to go to the House of Lords for its second reading.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

In Insolvency.

NOTICES OF DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

The Official Assignee of Bombay has declared a dividend in the following estates as per particulars mentioned below:—

The dividend will be paid on and after the 8th day of July, 1948 to those creditors who have proved their claim. The dividend warrants will be posted to the addresses of the creditors as appearing in the records of this office.

Serial No.	Insolvency No.	Name of the Insolvent.	Dividend Declared	Rate of dividend declared in the rupee. Rs.	As.	Ps.
1.	108 of 1946	Ganesh Sunder Hattangady	First	0	2	6
2.	178 of 1941	Gurucharan Chaturi Kumbhar	First & Final	0	5	0
3.	120 of 1942	John Edward Rubens alias J. E. Rubens.	—do—	0	0	5½
4.	144 of 1943	Andrew Charles David.	—do—	0	3	0
5.	175 of 1942	Sadashiv Ramchandra Shirsat.	Second	0	0	6
6.	119 of 1944	Charles Hamilton Aristotle and Another.	—do—	0	12	0
7.	568 of 1936	Damodar Bapu Padwal	Second & Final	0	1	1
8.	283 of 1941	Dharsey Jesang (Personal Estate)	—do—	0	4	0
9.	249 of 1937	Shrichand Ambaidas Merchant	Fourth	0	0	4
10.	415 of 1934	Felix D'Cruz.	Supplementary. and Final	0	1	0
11.	516 of 1934	Moreshwar Anandrao Mone	—do—	0	1	5

Bombay dated this 29th day of June, 1948.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

G. G. MAHADEVIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
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CHARGES AGAINST KHUHRO

Sind Special Court Rules Out Defence Plea

KARACHI, June 28 (API): The Sind Special Court of Enquiry set up to enquire into the charges against the former Premier of Sind Mr. M. A. Khuhro, at its resumed hearing today ruled "the current enquiry was confined to the charges brought against Mr. M. S. Khuhro and that similar instances relating to the conduct of other Ministers preferred by the defence were irrelevant".

The Chief Justice Sir Abdur Rashid and Mr. Justice Shahabuddin gave this ruling during the course of cross-examination by the Defence Counsel of a prosecution witness.

Today's court proceedings were devoted to the examination-in-chief by the Special Counsel the Collector and District Magistrate of Larkana, Mr. Tuffail Mohammad, and his cross-examination by the defence witness stated that he was aware of three instances of Mr. Khuhro's claiming lands belonging to other persons.

Mr. Khuhro in the first two instances had obtained about 125 acres of land in Deh Bakapur and Deh Dandano of the approximate value of Rs. 37,000.

Witness had examined the records of the land in question and had found that though the entries in the name of Mr. Khuhro had been properly made, the procedure followed by the subordinate establishment with regard to the scrutiny of those entries was open to question.

SOCIALIST ELECTION PROPAGANDA

LUCKNOW, June 29. (U. P. I.): Mr Jaya Prakash Narain, the Socialist leader, addressing a Socialist election propaganda meeting at Gorakhpore yesterday asserted that every one, except those who had directly benefited by the Government, was dissatisfied with the present Congress Governments.

The Socialist leader declared that at the time of voting every party professed to establish a Government of the poor and even the Conservative Party in England made the same claim. In India, they had seen the Congress Government for a year and, he asked, was that poor man's raj. Poor man's raj could not be attained in that way even in 100 years.

Continuing Mr Jaya Parkash said that in the present social order, crores and crores of rupees and accumulated in the hands of the few and the crores of people remained poor. All national wealth belonged to people and it should be distributed equally among those who earned it by the sweat of their brow, he said. This, he added, could be done only when the present order of society had changed.

The Socialist leader warned the people that if they were indifferent towards elections and if capitalists purchased them for a few rupees, the bonds of slavery would continue.

Concluding, Mr. Jaya Prakash complained of official interference and canvassing in the electioneering campaign, and said: "If Congressmen are going to secure votes by threats and intimidation, why this farce of an election".

18-HOUR CURFEW IN UDAIPUR

UDAIPUR June 28. (A. P. I.): Armed police are patrolling the streets and an eighteen-hour curfew has been imposed in the city. Following the outbreak of communal trouble here yesterday morning when two persons were stabbed to death and one was injured.

Other precautionary measures have been taken in the city to prevent further trouble.

Tension is reported in some parts of the city but no further incidents are reported.

REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES IN C. P.

NAGPUR, June 28. (API): A complete picture of the progress in the matter of relief and rehabilitation of the refugees who had taken shelter in C. P. and Berar from West Punjab, Sind and Hyderabad (Deccan) was presented this afternoon at a press conference by Mr. G. S. Gupta, President of the Provincial Refugee Relief Committee set up by the C. P. Government and the C. P. Government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner in charge of refugees, Mr. Thakur Rahuraj Singh.

3 U. P. Congressmen Expelled

LUCKNOW, June 28 (API): The Disciplinary Action Committee of the U.P.C.C. has expelled three members of the P.C.C. for opposing Congress candidates in the last District Board elections.

The case of 49 Congressmen including two members of the P.C.C. who have been suspended by the President of the District Congress Committee will be considered at the next meeting of the disciplinary Action Committee.

The P.C.C members who had been suspend earlier were reinstated.

The U.P. Provincial Congress Committee has decided to appoint one officer in each district to enquire into complaints against Congressmen, it is learnt here.

Two More Ministers For W. Bengal Cabinet

CALCUTTA, June 28 (API): The present West Bengal Cabinet, it is learnt, will be enlarged by the addition of two Ministers.

The new Ministers—Messrs. Mohini Mohan Barman and Hem Chandra Naskar—who are likely to be sworn in tomorrow at Government House, were in Dr. Roy's first Cabinet.

It will be recalled that both Messrs. Barman and Naskar were among the signatories of the requisition calling upon Dr. Roy for a reconstitution of his first Cabinet. They were not included in the Ministry when Dr. Roy reconstituted the Cabinet but are now joining it. With their inclusion West Bengal will have 13 Ministers.

Pressure On Traffic Increases, Locomotive Power Static

G. I. P. Railway Chief Narrates Problems Facing Administration

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The position of the G.I.P. Railway with regard to goods, parcel and passenger traffic as well as the difficulties which the GIP. encountered in combating vandalism, thefts and ticketless travel, were all clearly elicidated this morning to a party of pressmen, by Mr. S. S. Vashisnt, General Manager of the Railways.

Mr. Vashisht said that he had convened the conference not to blow the Railway trumpet, nor to cover up its defects and deficiencies, but to present factual information Giving comparative figures for the war years as well as the post-war period Mr Vasisht built up a good case for present Railway administration. He showed that in goods, parcel and passenger traffic, the Railway burden had not decreased due to the end of war, but had actually shown an appreciable increase. To illustrate his point he showed that the GIP. Railways had carried 30 per cent more goods in the year ended March 31, 1948, than in '39-40. This was only 2 per cent less than in the busiest year of the war, '42-43.

Parcel traffic also had registered a steep rise. At V.T., alone in '47-48 13 lakh parcels had been booked as against the seven lakhs booked for '39-'40. For the same period, figures for passenger traffic were, 57,676,342 and 162,043,000, the figures being both for the main and suburban lines. On the main line the percentage of increase over 39-40 was calculated at 145 and on the suburban line 206.

MAXIMUM POSSIBLE SERVICE

Summarising the overall position, Mr. Vasisht said, "This Railway is today carrying traffic much more than was ever carried before.....The post-war demands have multiplied to such an extent that they are far beyond the line, power and stock capacity of the Railway. For an increase in the power capacity, it has to depend on supplies of suitable locomomotives from abroad. For an increase in line and stock capacity, sufficient supplies of steel are not available. Notwithstanding these difficulties, ceaseless endeavours are being made to consolidate, rehabilitate and expand, so that the maximum possible service is given to the public and a progressive improvement is continually secured".

Mr. Vashisht also mentioned that sometimes as many as 150 wagons were despatched from Bombay alone to uncountry stations, loaded with much-needed imported grain. Certain areas formerly served through Karachi now depended on the GIP. for their supplies.

As against the overall pressure that had increased, there was no increase either in locomotive power or commensurate increase in rolling stock. Speed and efficiency had been affected by the extra strain put on them as well as the fact that 174 of the 840 engines of the GIP. were more than 40 years old and would have been "pensioned off", normally. 44 engines had also been laid aside for scrapping. Besides, there were crossing and other technical difficulties The G. I. P., had numerous plans to counter such difficulties, and create a scope for increase in traffic, where such bottle-necks operated.

THEFTS

The General Manager drew the pressmen's attention to the appalling increase in thefts and vandalism in the G.I.P. While in 1940-41 12,000 electric bulbs had to be replaced in the current year it was ten times as much. The need to replace ceiling lights was 41 times more for the same period. In addition to systematic theftsfi there were cases of sheer vandalism, men indulging in destruction for destruction's sake. Upholstered seats had been ripped open, lamps and windows smashed up, and all manner of damage done to coaches by irresponsible persons, either for gain or for mischief. The matter had become so serious, that arrangements were under way to stamp all removable fittings with "STOLEN FROM G.I.P.", to enable quick detection.

Mr. Vashisht also revealed that during last year six lakhs persons were detected travelling without tickets.

Answering questions, Mr. Vashisht said that it was now the policy to put up un-upholstered wooden seats in second classs compartments, as long as this state of wanton destruction lasted.

He attributed delays and breakdowns of suburban trains to the fact that more intensive use is being made of the existing stock and time for overhaul and maintenance was reduced to the barest minimum.

PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS IN FLORIDA

By-product Of Two-million-year-old Disaster

BARTOW, Fla. (UPA): The by-product of a 2,000,000-year-old disaster offers new hope to the earth's hungry people today.

Rich deposits of phosphate, urgently needed to fertilize soil drained of its productive capacity during the war years, lie here beneath the heart of Florida's citrus fruit belts. The deposits are near the resort towns of Winter Haven and Lakeland.

To help meet the demand for fertilizer, Noralyn, one of the world's largest phosphate mines, expects to begin full-scale production this month.

The ore, from which Noralyn will produce 1,500,000 tons of Phosphate a year, comes from the bones and teeth of countless fish and mammal's destroyed by the convulsions of a planet's growing pains.

Scientists say the rise and fall of the earth's crust and the sudden descent of glaciers caused Florida's phosphate deposits.

Some 2,000,000 years ago, they explain, myriads of shell fish, sharks, manatee and whales lived in the warm tropical waters which covered Florida. The land emerged from the sea to meet the glacier age. Hordes of mammals, including the mammoth, the saber-toothed tiger and the three-toed horse, were driven southward to death from freezing and overcrowding.

Then the ice melted. Once more the Florida peninsula sank into the sea. The bones and teeth that remained were covered by earth, sand and clay. Later the land rose from the sea again and the peninsula of Florida remained.

Still to be found in the phosphate deposits are many fossilized remains, including teeth, jaw-bones and vertebrao of the mammoth, and sharp fish teeth, some larger than a man's hand.

The phosphate beds average from 10 to 30 feet thick and lie beneath 2 to 30 feet of earth.

To recover phosphate, Noralyn, which was named for the mother of Louis Ware, president of International Minerals and Chemical Corp., used one of the world's largest draglines.

When uncovered, the ore is flushed by steams of water into pipes which carry it to a "flotation" plant where phosphate is separated from foreign matter, chiefly white sand.

After the phosphate is recovered, it is dried by giant oil burners and treated with acids so it will be absorbed easily by plant life.

Bihar Govt. Denies Report About Loan

PATNA, June 28 (API): The Director of Publicity Government of Bihar has issued a statement to the press to the effect that the report that the Provincial Government had applied for a loan of Rs. 60 crores from the Reserve Bank of India to pay compensation to petty zamindars is without any foundation.

Hitler's Diplomatic Corps Was No Streamlined Machine

WASHINGTON, (UPA): The State Department is ready to explode the notion that Adolf Hitler's diplomatic corps was a streamlined machine that knew where it was going.

The Department will publish within a few months two volumes of captured documents from the German Foreign Office. These books, the first of about 25 volumes to be published in the next several years, will shed new light on the diplomatic negotiations that launched Hitler's drive for world conquest.

Historical experts, who had a peek at the documents, said their greatest surprise was to learn how many different ideas Hitler's diplomatic lieutenants and foreign agents had of Der Fuehrer's day to day objectives.

The volumes will show, one expert said that there was not one German foreign policy but a dozen different policies.

"Hitler would pat each of his foreign agents on the back and let him think he was pushing the correct policy", he said. "Finally, Hitler would decide on one policy. Those who had espoused other policies would find themselves out of step and completely reversed by Hitler's order". Many of them, he said, paid dearly for their failure.

Except for the spectacular purges of 1934 and 1938, the outside world had little knowledge of this thread of confusion that wound itself up and down the Nazi diplomatic front.

"It was a very risky business—serving as a foreign diplomat or agent for Hitler", the expert said.

Collective Fine If Public Fail To Help

Madras Premier's Warning To People

VELLORE, June 28. (API): Mr. O. P. Ramswamy Reddier Premier of Madras, addressing the North Arcot district political conference at Arni uttered a warning that unless the public co-operated in apprehending prohibition offenders. Government would be forced to levy collective fines in the villages.

In the matter of prohibition and the campaign to grow more food, the Premier said, that there was dereliction of duty all round. Congressmen did not help the officials in making prohibition a success and the officers did not play their part satisfactorily in the matter of sinking wells. The ryots had also failed to do their duty and on the whole it is a sad state of affairs.

The Premier said that if the public did not co-operate with the officials in bringing to book prohibition offenders, collective fines would have to be levied and legislation would have to be introduced for this purpose. He did not like to take such a step and hoped that he would not be forced to resort to it. The Premier added that if all of them did not work sincerely for the good of the masses, all the money spent on constructive scheme and everything done so far would be a waste.

RIOT COMPENSATION TO GOVT. SERVANTS

Question Under Consideration In East Punjab

SIMLA, June 28 (API): The grant of compensation to such Government servants or their dependents as were killed or injured during the disturbances is under consideration of the East Punjab Government. Government have formulated rules under which pensions and gratuities are admissible to all Government servants other than those to whom Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 applies, serving in East or West Punjab who had opted for service in East Punjab and who were not on leave other than casual leave and who sustained injuries or death during the period from August 11 1947 to December 31, 1947 in the course of communal disturbances during their stay in East Punjab or West Punjab while awaiting evacuation.

The East Punjab Government are in correspondence with the Government of West Punjab in the matter of adoption of these rules by the latter so that benefit of these rules also be given to such Government servants as had opted for service in West Punjab and who sustained injuries or death during the disturbances referred to. Ending the final decision the East Punjab Government with a view to afford immediate relief to non-Muslim Government servants and their families have instructed heads of the departments in East Punjab province to sanction after due verification anticipatory pensions and gratuities at rate of 2/3 of pension and gratuity that would eventually be admissible according to rules.

INTER-DOMINION BOUNDARY COMMISSION

DACCA, June 28. (API): The Inter-Dominion Boundary Commission on the dispute regarding the bill tracts of Patharia between Sylhet and Assam, which commenced its work at the East Bengal Secretariat on June 26, concluded sitting today. It will meet again on August 14 at Shillong.

Technical Advisers of both Assam and East Bengal Governments argued their cases on behalf of their respective Governments before the Commission.

Mr. Rohini Kumar Choudhury, member of the Commission representing the Government of India left for Shillong today.

50 Per Cent Of Refugee Problem Has Been Solved

Ghazanfar Ali Khan's Address At Press Conference

KARACHI, June 28 (API): "Pakistan has solved 50 per cent of its refugee problem" declared the Pakistan Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, at a press conference here this evening.

The Pakistan Minister for Refugees disclosed that of 65 lakhs of Muslim refugees who had come into Pakistan since its establishment on August 15th at least some 40 lakhs had been resettled.

He estimated that it would take another year before Pakistan's refugee problem was fully solved.

The Minister said that of over 50-thousand Muslim women abducted in the Punjab states of India and the East Punjab during the communal disturbances after partition about 8-thousand had been recovered while of the some 10 thousand non-Muslim women abducted in the West Punjab about 6 thousand had been returned to the Indian union.

EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY

Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan said that the Muslim refugees have so far been temporarily rehabilitated and they cannot claim to be the owner of the property allotted to them.

The Minister said that after an inter-dominion agreement on the exchange or property, has been reached, the Pakistan Government would exchange revenue records of each district with the Indian union and then allow the refugees to exchange their propert in the respective dominion

He said that every Muslim refugee will be given full particulars of his property in the Indian union and after the exchange of his property has been carried out each refugee will then become the permanent owner of the property officially allotted to him in Pakistan.

RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED WOMEN

The Minister revealed that about 22 Muslim abducted girls had so far been recovered from the East Punjab states and the states authorities were not offering any co-operation to the Pakistan women workers engaged in the recovery operations.

"If the East Punjab states continues to non-co-operate the Pakistan Government will be forced to withdraw about 52 Muslim women workers from the East Punjab states by the end of August, the Minister added.

Of the Muslim refugees going back to India, the Minister said, that the number of such cases was negligible. It was totally wrong that Muslims were still proceeding to the Indian Union.

GRAND REDUCTION SALE

1 MOST ATTRACTIVE — UPTODATE — LOVELY DESIGNED ZARI BORDER & EMBROIDERED — ANY COLOUR

PURE BANARASI SILK SAREE

6 x 50" Rs. 14 -; 6 x 48" Rs. 12'- & 5-1/2 x 48" Rs. 10'- per piece.

2 SNOW WHITE — MERCERISED—BEST TAILORED. SMART CUT — SOFT DRILL TROUSERS.

Rs. 8 - only (Measurement of wast & Length required) STOCK LIMITED— More than THREE pieces of any item cannot be supplied. NO article will be sent unless 50 per cent ADVANCE is remitted with orders. Last date of placing order at above REDUCTION RATE is 10-7-48. Exchange & Refund guaranteed. Postage Extra.

COMMONWEALTH CORPORATION

AURANGABAD ROAD

Banaras U.P.

For occasions of national importance:

NATIONAL FLAGS

PURE SILK FLAGS	9"x6"	Rs.	-,14 -	each
	18"x12"	,,	2 4,-	,,
	3'x2'	,,	10 8,-	,,
	6'x2'	,,	35,8 -	,,
	9'x6'	,,	69,8,-	,,
	12'x8'	,,	100,-	,,

★

ART SILK FLAGS	9"x6"	Rs.	- 8 -	each
	18"x12"	,,	1 8 -	,,
	3'x2'	,,	7 8 -	,,
	4½'x3'	,,	15 -	,,
	6'x4'	,,	30 -	,,
	9'x6'	,,	50,8 -	,,
	12'x8'	,,	87'-	,,

★

WOOLLEN FLAGS	30"x20"	Rs.	7 8 -	each
	45"x30"	,,	13 8 -	,,
	66"x44"	,,	32 8 -	,,
	99"x66"	,,	60 -	,,

Evans Fraser & CO. (INDIA) LTD.

FORT HOUSE, BOMBA

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the Military Meat Dehydration Factory, Poona. This is suitable for starting any light industry.

DESCRIPTION: A complete factory, consisting of approximately 43 acres of land, factory buildings, machinery and residential quarters for staff and labour. The buildings consist of a main factory building, office block, two officers' quarters, 248 labour quarters, workshop, grain shop, transformer house, boiler house wash houses and latrines, goatpen block and miscellaneous buildings—both pucca and katcha structures. Plinth area: 1,58,944 sq. ft.

Machinery consists of motors, boilers, transformers, furnaces, trolleys, etc.

Details of land, buildings and machinery and permit to view the factory at site may be obtained either from the Directorate-General of Disposals, CPM Direotorate, New Delhi, or from the Regional Commissioner of Disposals at Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur or Madras

Tenders in the tenderers' own form should be submitted in sealed double covers with the tender No. DGD SR-41682 CPM-IV superscribed on both covers and should be addressed to the Director-General of Disposals, CPM Directorate Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.

Tenders must be submitted by the 21st July, 1948 and must remain open for acceptance till the 21st August, 1948. Successful tenderer will be required to take over possession of the factory within 30 days of the intimation of acceptance of his tender.

Reserve price is Rs. 2,00,000/-. Offers below this amount will not be considered. The Director General reserves the right to reject the highest or any tender without assigning any reason therefor.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt for 10% of the total price offered, deposited in favour of the Director General of Disposals under the Head of Accounts: "Revenue Deposits", in a Government Treasury or the Reserve Bank or the Imperial Bank of India. Deposits in other forms will not be accepted. The Earnest Money of the successful tenderer will be retained as security deposit against satisfactory completion of contract.

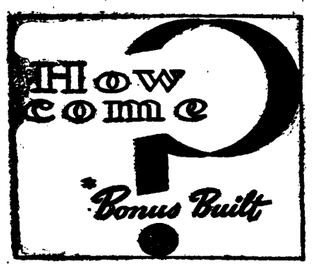
Sale will be subject to general conditions laid down in "Con. 117", which can be seen at any office of the Directorate-General of Disposals. The factory is offered for sale on "as is, where is" basis. Intending purchasers should view the factory assets and satisfy themselves in all respects before offering to purchase.

ISSUED BY

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DISPOSALS,

CPM Directorate, New Delhi.

AC 364



The story of undying love
From FRIDAY!
WAHAB Production's
SHAHNAZ
BEGUM PARA, ALTAF
Producer: MEHBOOB BABBHAI
Director: Mr. SHEIKH
CAPITOL
Advance 9-30 to 12-30
& 2-30 to 5-30
PANAMA Release

From FRIDAY!
CITY-LIGHT
MATUNGA (B.B.)
PRAKASH Picture
HAMARA-SANSAR
RANJANA, UMAKANT, JEEVAN
Last 2 Days: 'KISMET'

CRUSADE AGAINST
RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY!
See it in NEW THEATRES'
Newest Social Hit!

OONCH NEECH
Bharati, Sumitra, Pal Malvendra,
Chandravati, Purnendu
3rd WEEK AT MINERVA
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Sun. at 12-30
(Ad. Bkgs:— 10 to 12)

5th WEEK! See & Hear
SURAIYA
Winner of 'VENI-GOLD MEDAL—in..
KAJAL
Producer—
Director:
M. SADIQ
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30
Sun., at 12-45
(Adv. Bkgs:— 10 to 12-30: 4 to 6)
ROXY

ADDED ATTRACTION
"PARIVARTAN"
Also showing the farewell and reception of out-going and in-coming Governor-General of India, with—
CHALTE CHALTE
2 ND
WEEK
LATIKA, GOPE SINGH, etc
IMPERIAL
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
A SELECT Release

On the stage of ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
see PRITHVIRAJ in
PATHAN
Fri. 2nd & Sun. 4th
At 9-30 a.m.
DEEWAR
Sat. 3rd at 9-30 a.m.
Plans Open — Book Now
Watch for the opening of GHADDAR

ON AN AUSPICIOUS NIGHT A GIRL GAVE HER LIFE TO HELP HER LOVER TO ESCAPE AWAY WITH THE RIVAL GIRL—
ORIENTAL PICTURES' Terrific Drama
SOHAG RAAT
Direction: KIDAR SHARMA
Starring: BEGUM PARA, BHARAT BHUSHAN, GITA BALI
DRAWING PACKED-HOUSES Simultaneously at
EXCELSIOR Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
LAMINGTON 4-7-10
CHITRA 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
Ad. Booking Open. Sat., Sun., Mat. at 1 (Vorma Films' Release)

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 8, 2004.
Muslim: Sabaan 22, 1367.
Parsi: Behman 1, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-05 a.m. Sunset: 19-20 p.m.
Hightide 05-52, 17-45.
Lowtide: 11-20, —.
STANDING COMMITTEE: 3 p.m. (B. T.).

To-day's Engagements

PROHIBITION GUARDS: A meeting of the Officers Commanding (Jilha Senapatis) will be held today (Wednesday), at the Council Hall, Fort, at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY SINDHI ASSOCIATION: A public meeting of Sindhis of Bombay and Suburbs will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Sindhi Association, today (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall in connection with the Bombay Refuees Act, 1948.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE: An important meeting of the Action Committee will be held today (Wednesday), at 5 p.m., at Mr. R. K. Karanjia's residence, Ground Floor, Earl's Court, Marine Drive. Agenda: Review of past activities and planning future action and re-organisation.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: General body meeting today (Wednesday), at 46 Harvey Road. Mr. V. M. Tarkunde, General Secretary of the All-India Radical Democratic Party will address the members.

"G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Under the auspices of "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Mahim, Bombay the observance of the 5th monthly anniversary of Mahatmaji will be held today, June 30, in the premises of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee Office, "Y" Road, Opp. Maxmi Narayan Building, Mahim, Bombay. The following programme has been arranged. 7 a.m. to 9 a.m.—Sacrificial spinning. 8 p.m.—Prayer and Speech.

F. S. U. EXHIBITION: On "Price Reduction in USSR and Living Cost in India"—Opening today (Wednesday), at 7 p.m., at F. S. U. Office, 48, Benamhall Lane, Girgaon. Open up to 4th July daily from 2 to 9 p.m. and on Sunday from 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 to 9 p.m.

PRAYER MEETING: A Prayer meeting of women will be held at the Hall of the Indian Women's Unity Club, Adenwalla Mansions, Chowpatty Sea Face, today (Wednesday) being the 5th Shraddh Day of Gandhiji at 5 p.m. (S.T.). All the Sevikas of the Gandhi Seva Sena are requested to come in time.

VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY CLASSES: Swami Omkaranandaji, President of Ramakrishna Ashram Benares, will be conducting classes on Vedanta—Philosophy with "Drig-Drishya Viveka" on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 p.m., at the Ramakrishna Vivekananda Centre, Dadar, B. B. & C. I. Rly.

"C" WARD (BHULESHWAR) LOCAL COMMITTEE: At the annual local committee meeting "C" Ward Mr. Ganapati Shanker N. Desai was elected Chairman and Mr. Jatashanker H. Trivedi as secretary for the year 1948-49.

SANTACRUZ TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE:— Effctive Congress Membership Forms are available at Khadi Bhandar Bazzaz Wadi, Station Road, Santacruz, from 8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m. Those people who fill up the form are only eligible for contesting and voting. Applications will be received up to 3rd July 1948.

A. I. STUDENTS CONGRESS

G. G. Parikh, President, Bombay Provincial Students' Congress has issued the following:—Those who want to stand as the delegates to the All-India Students' Congress Conference to be held at Bangalore on 7th and 8th July 1948, should hand over their nomination forms before 3rd July at 42 Kennedy Bridge. Elections will take on 4th July.

CAUSES OF LUSTRELESS SKIN AND HAIR

is bad liver function associated with chronic constipation and absorption of toxin from the intestine. It is a danger signal for serious illness in future, Occasional use of Livergen assuredly restores the normal liver function.

ASTHMA (DAMA)

The World-renowned remedy for Asthma— "LACHHMANA BUTI" cures Asthma radically by one single dose, taken in the night of full-moon dated 21/7/48. Correspondence in English please. MAHATMA, SHRI JANKI SAWA ASRAM, P. O. Chitrakot, U. P.

CONVICTED FOR FRAUD

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Desai and a common jury.)
Emperor
vs.
1. Nariman Jehangir Todiwalla.
2. Ardeshir Bomanji Ready-money. ..... Accused.

An ingenious fraud with regard to dividend warrants was brought to light in this trial before the criminal Sessions of the High Court. Accused 1 was a ledger clerk in the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. andaccused 2 was his cousin. One C.F. Fernandes was the holder of 65 shares of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. which had been forfeited for non-payment of calls. Accused 1 who was in charge of Ledgers "E"&"F", prepared a dividend warrant for Rs. 3,220/- in the name of C. F. Fernandes. He then gave it to accused 2 for being cashed. Accused 2 sent the dividend warrant for being cashed at the office of the Tatas through a carpenter employed in the Central Bank who in his turn sent a peon to cash it. A cheque for Rs. 3,220/- was reserved in the payment of this dividend by accused 2 and it was ultimately cashed by a mohamedan merchant named Abdul Rahman Wali Mohammed in whose favour it had been endorsed. On these facts accused 2 was charged with using as genuine a document which he knew to be forged and with cheating the Tatas, and accused 1 with having abetted those offences. Accused 2 was also charged with using the cheque for Rs. 3,220/- which bore a forged endorsement as a genuine one. The defence of accused 1 was that he had checked and passed the dividend warrant in favour of Fernandes because the endoursement in the Ledger with regard to forfeiture had been scored out in pencil by somebody The defence of accused 2 was that he had merely cashed the dividend warrant at the instance of a friend of his, one Marshall who had requested him to do so. Both accused therefore pleaded not guilty.

The jury retired and brought in an inconclusive verdict of 5 to 4. His Lordship thereupon requested them to reconsider their verdict. After retiring once again, the jury found both accused guilty—accused 1 by a majority of 8 to 1, and accuseed 2 by a majority of 6 to 3. His Lordship thereupon sentenced, accused 1 to 3 years R. I. on both charges concurrently, and accused 2 to 18 months' R. I. on all charges concurrently, as in His Lordship's opinion the case called for deterrent sentences.

Mr. K. J. Khandalavala instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. D. P. Madon defended accused 1.

Mr. B. M. Mistry defended accused 2.

"Pen-Down" Strike In City Bank

BOMBAY; Tuesday

One-hour "pen down strike" was staged by the employees of a local Bank demanding reinstatement of a dismissed employee and bonus from 12-15 to 1-15.

Two hundred employees of shoe shops in Bhendi Bazaar went on strike as a protest against the dismissal of a worker this morning.

INCREASE IN RETAIL PRICES OF KERONESE OIL

The retail prices of Kerosene oil in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District have been increased as shown below with immediate effect:

	BOMBAY CITY Rs. as. ps.	BOMBAY SUB. DISTRICT Rs. as ps
Per - gallon	1—3—0	1—5—0
Per 3/4 gallon	0-13—6	1—0—0
Per 1/2 gallong	0—9—9	0-10—9
Per 3/8 gallon	0—7—3	0—8—0
Per 1/4 gallon	0—4—9	0—5—3
Per 1/8 gallon	0—2—6	0—2—9
Per 1 gallon	1—3—0	1—5 0

CALCUTTA. June 29 (UPI): It is learnt that the Premier of East Bengal, Khwaja Nazimuddin. has addressed a personal letter to the Premier of Wes- Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy, regarding certain alleged incidents in the district of Murshidabad involving the members of the minority community.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, June 30.
244 m. (1,231 kc/ss)

7-30 a.m. D. S. Kane 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 D. S. Kane 8-50 C. V. Pantvaidya 12-0 p.m. Rang Tarang Variety programme in Hindi, Urdu and Hindustani 12-30 Bapuji Ki 'Amar Kahani 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Shastriya Sangeet Master Krishnarao (Todi), Abdul Karim Khan (Sartarda), Narayanrao Vyas (Lalat), Faiyaz Khan (Kafi), D. V. Paluskar (Ramkali), Ram Marathe (Sur Malhar), Mallikarjun Mansur (Gaud-Sarang), Hirabai Barodekar (Bhairvin) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Selections 2-5 Theodore Challapine: Brass 2-15 The B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 Vichitra Been Par Barwa 5-30 Suniti Telang (Hindi Songs) 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Vimal Narvekar 6-45 Rasmandal Sung by Kusum Shroff and Sisters 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements & Weather Report 7-15 Suniti Telang (Bhajan) 7-30 Nae Film Film Review in Hcindustani by Mahendra Nath 7-45 Shradhanjali Shantilal B. Shah (Bapuni Vihoy), J. G. Watwe (Bapujinchi pran jyoti), Subhalaxmi (Vaishnav jan lo) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Mohammad Ismail 8-45 "Nahakano Santap" 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Musical Interlude 9-45 Our Bombay 10-0 Vimal Narvekar 10-30 C. V. Pantvaidya.

VARIATIONS.
7-30 to 7-40 as in Bombay 1.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
7-40 a.m. Geet Rasila Shyamsunder, Hirabai and Amubai, Jaya Vaidya and Party 5-45 p.m. Yunus Husain 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners (G).
61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)
7-45 p.m. Commercial News 8-0 Rasmandal 8-15 Marathi Gani 9-0 Yunus Husain 9-30 Geet 10-0 Chamber Music.

WEATHER

POONA, June 29. (APE.) Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st June 1948 and departure from normal, recorded at 8 a.m. on 29th June 1948.

Ahmedabad 102 84 0 0.8 minus 2.7 Allahabad 85 73 3.5 8.5 plus 3.8 Ambala 111 85 0 0.1 minus 2.7 Aurangabad 85 72 0 11.6 plus 6.3 Bangalore 83 67 0.3 4.5 plus 1.7 Baroda 101 83 0 0.8 Belgaum 79 70 0 M 8.0 plus 0.3 Bellary 91 77 0 0.2 minus 1.4 Benares 89 79 0.9 4.8 plus 0.6 Bhopal 86 77 0 7.5 plus 1.1 BOMBAY 90 82 T 8.5 minus 97 Bhuj 95 82 0 0 minus 1.3 Calcutta 88 79 0.7 12.7 plus 1.5 Calicut 83 74 2.6 42.0 plus 9.8 Cawnpore 88 74 0.3 0.6 minus 2.4 Cherrapunji 75 66 1.1 119.4 plus 16.4 Coconada 92 81 0 2.9 minus 1.6 Cochin 82 74 1.1 41.1 plus 13.5 Coimbatore 81 71 0.3 2.0 plus 0.5 Colombo 85 76 0.3 11.1 plus 2.8 Cuttack 83 74 0.1 6.7 minus 2.7 Darjiling 63 59 10 95 minus 135 Dehradun 95 73 78 0 3.5 minus 4.4 Delhi 107 87 0 0.5 minus 22 Hyderabad (Dn) 86 75 0 2.0 minus 2.2 Hyderabad (Sd) 105 82 0 0 minus 1 0.8 Indore 87 75 0 10 plus 4.7 Jamshedpur 88 78 1.4 7.3 minus Jubbulpur 79 72 1.0 8 6 plus 2.0 Karachi 88 Lahore 107 83 0 1.5 0 Lucknow 89 77 2.0 2.5 minus 1.7 Madras 99 86 85 0 0.7 minus 1.1 Mahableshwar 67 63 0.7 29 minus 11.3 Bangalore 84 74 1.3 32.3 minus 3.5 Masulipatam 95 81 0 0 4 minus 3.7 Mussoorie 74 63 0 2.5 minus 15.8 Mysore 50 69 0 3.7 plus 1.3 Nagpur 87 78 0.2 1.9 P minus 6.5 Patna Nil Peshawar 102 80 0 0.3 0 Poona 87 74 0 7.4 plus 3.0 Rajkot 100 0 1.7 minus 2.2 Shillong 76 64 0.1 26.2 plus 8.5 Sholapur 91 73 0 2.1 minus 2.2 Simla 81 63 0 1.4 minus 4.2 Srinagar 90 59 0 2.3 plus 7.0 Surat 92 82 0 1.1 minus 7.1

Weather Summary

Following is the daily weather summary for Tuesday, the 29th June 1948.

A depression has formed with centre this morning near Chaibasa in Chota Nagpur. It is likely to move northwestwards.

A fresh western disturbance is probably affecting the North West Frontier Province.

Rainfall has been widespread in Chota Nagpur, the East United Provinces, the East Central Provinces, East Central India and Malabar and local in the West Central Provinces, the Konkan and Mysore. A few falls of rain are also reported from Eastern Pakistan, West Bengal, Hyderabad and the north Madras coast.

Day temperatures were appreciably above normal in Gujarat, South Rajputana and in and near the East Punjab.

Forecast until the 30th Evening:—Rainfall will be widespread in gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the East Central Provinces, East Central India, the East United Provinces and Malabar and occur locally in Assam, Eastern Pakistan, sub-Himalayan Bengal, Bihar, the West United Provinces, the West Central Provinces, the South Konkan and Southeast Madras. A few falls of rain are likely in Kashmir, northeast Rajputana, West Central India, Berar, the Deccan, the North Konkan, Mysore, and the North Madras coast. Local duststorms or thunderstorms are likely in the North-West Frontier Province and the adjoining parts of the Northwest Punjab.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Orissa, Chota Nagpur the East Central Provinces, East Central India and the East United Provinces during the next 48 hours.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMEDS FORECAST.: Local light to moderate rain in the north Kanara, Goa and Ratnagiri Districts and a few showers in Kolaba. Thana, Mawal, Desh, Khandesh, Karnatak and the Hyderabad State next two or three days. Monsoon is likely to strangthen later.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Study Class in Notes on Bhagavat Gita, at 6-15 p.m., today (Wednesday), J. Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

Monsoon Weakens Along Konkan Coast

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Fair to cloudy weather, with passing light showers, is expected to continue in Bombay and Suburbs during the next 36 hours. the Santacruz Weather Forecasting Station stated on Tuesday afternoon.

Monsoon has weakened along the Konkan Coast. The highest rainfall recorded during the past 24 hours was half an inch at Honavar and Mahabeleswar. Monsoon is expected to continue to be weak during the next two or three days.

Gandhiji's 5th Monthly Shradhha Din

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the 5th monthly Shradhha Din of Gandhiji will be observed to-day (Wednesday). The following is the programme for the day:—

8 a.m. to 9 a.m. : Sacrificial spinning at People's Hall, Congress House.

9 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. : Devotional Songs.

9-30 a.m. Mr. G. D. Tapase will address.

Hindustan Scout Association

Dr. Hirdayanath Kunzru, the National Commissioner, has agreed to address the Scouters, Rovers, Rangers and members of the Association on matters of vital importance pertaining to scouting and the part that the scouts have to play in a free India; on Wednesday the 30th June 1948 at 6-30 p.m. at the Gilder Tank Hall, Municipal Schools' Committee Building, Grant Road, (B.B. & C.I.). As he is very busy and his halt in Bombay is of a very short duration he will not be available for any other Scout function.

Scouters are expected to be in Scout uniform. You will not be debarred from attending the meeting if yop come in 'mufti'. If you think your Patrol Leaders would like to accompany you for the meeting, they are quite welcome to do so.

The meeting is open also to heads of educational institutions, teachers and others interested in scouting.

CALCUTTA. June 29. (UPI)—A scheme to secure 3,000 bighas of land for growth and development of coconut and allied industries in the province, has, it is understood, been submitted to the West Bengal Government by a local industrial concern. The scheme emphasises the need for launching a campaign for growing coconuts in this province on a big scale as in Ceylon and other island.

COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICE RAIDED

Copies Of Proscribed Marathi Book Seized

BOMBAY, Tuesday:

A two and half hour raid of the Communist Party office at Khetwadi was conducted by the Bombay Police this morning to search for copies of 'Lokmantri' a prercribed a Marathi book.

The prescribed book which is written by Annabhau Sathe is stated to have made objectionable remarks about the Congress Government. The Police seized 16 copies.

The Police also searched the Party press, the book shop and the Girni Kamgar Union office.

The raid was directed by Inspector Desai.

ENCOURAGING BRIBERY AS A TRAP DISAPPROVED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Disapproval of the growing practice among public servants, of encouraging persons to offer bribes, with a view eventually to trap them, was voiced by Mr. K. J. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade, in the course of his judgment, convicting a city merchant of the offence of offering a bribe to a public servant.

The accused in the case, Manilal Chimanlal Sheth, was arrested on September 22 last, after an elaborate trap laid for him because he offered to pay a bribe to a rationing inspector, to hush u a case of breach of rationing regulations against him.

The magistrate found him guilty of the charge, but on the plea of the counsel for the defence, Mr. Shete, sentenced him only to a pay fine of Rs. 1,000, in default, six months' imprisonment. No substantive sentence of imprisonment was awarded.

Commenting on the defence plea for the option of a fine, the magistrate observed: "A person who offers a bribe to a public servant, no doubt, commits a serious offence. But I do not approve of the practice which has been gaining currency of late (as noticed in not a few cases coming up before me) and which has been exemplified rather forcibly in the present case, viz., that as soon as a person, in a weak moment, suggests the offer of a bribe to a public servant, the latter at once begins to encourage and instigate him to give the bribe, by entering into negotiations with him about the amount to be paid and so on, and then quietly lays a trap and gets him caught. I think the first duty of the public servant is not only stoutly to refuse the suggestion made to give him a bribe, but also to dissuade the person offering a bribe from doing anything so foolish, or criminal. Only if that person persists in his attitude to give a bribe in return for some advantage to be got from the public servant, would that public servant be justified in reporting the matter, laying a trap and getting the tribe-giver caught."

Citing the facts of the case, the magistrate said the accused was given no "licus pénitentiae" but was inveigled step by step into a trap and was eventually caught. He also referred to an Allahabad case in which Mr. Justice Dalal had stated that his mind revolted against what he termed the "walk-into-my parlour—said the-spider to—the—fly" tactics.

Merchants Arrested

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Light on the mysterious disappearance of cloth bales from the Dubhas Market going on for some time was thrown when the Police rounded up eight merchants and two 'ghatis' in connection with theft of bed sheets.

It was stated that on last Saturday the Manager of the Lodumal Girdharlala & Co. at Sheikh Memon Street found that a bale of bed sheets which he had kept in an open space in the Dubhas Market was missing. He informed dealers in the Market to see if anybody came to sell the stolen property. Yesterday one Gangaram Motiram showed some of the samples of the stolen bed sheets to some merchants of the Market. The Police were immediately informed and he was arrested.

On being questioned, Gangaram pointed out the person who sold him the goods. The whole chain of merchants, who passed on the stolen property ultimately reaching the hands of Gangaram was traced and arrested. It was stated that the goods were first sold to Pakriddin Karim by one ghati now absconding who is suspected to have stolen the bale. Pakriddin is said to have bought the bale costing Rs. 2,000 for Rs 650

Theft of five bales valued at Rs. 10,000 are reported so far.

As the real culprit is still at large, Gangaram and nine others were remended into police custody by Mr. O. H. Brown, this morning, at the Esplanade Court.

Indian Cities To Be Linked Up With Wireless Service

Plan To Set Up Telegraph And Telephone Equipment Manufacturing Plant In Country

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The leading cities of India will soon be linked by wireless telegraphy A wireless telegraphic service has been in operation between Bombay and Delhi during the past week and the results have been encouraging.

Agreements have now been concluded with a British firm to set up a plant for the manufacture of telephone and telegraphic equipment in India.

These were the leading news points in a press conference given by Mr Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Minister for Communications, who is in the city in the course of a tour of inspection.

Giving this information, Mr. Kidwai said that express telegraphic messages were being carried by wireless between Bombay and Delhi at the same rate as telegraphic messages. This had taken the load off the telegraph channels which were now able to carry ordinary messages more expeditiously. Inland wireless communication was entirely new in India. Wireless transmission would be easier, speedier and less subject to interruption by the vagaries of weather The Government of India was planning to extend this service to the other principal cities of India. Government was hopeful of ultimately replacing the present telegraph and telephone systems by wireless.

TELEGRAPHIC CONTACT WITH EAST

The minister also revealed the plans that were in hand for the extension of direct telegraphic contacts with the East instead of the present roundabout route of all messages being relayed through London Hong-Kong and Singapore had already been thus linked and attempts were now being made to operate a service to Batavia.

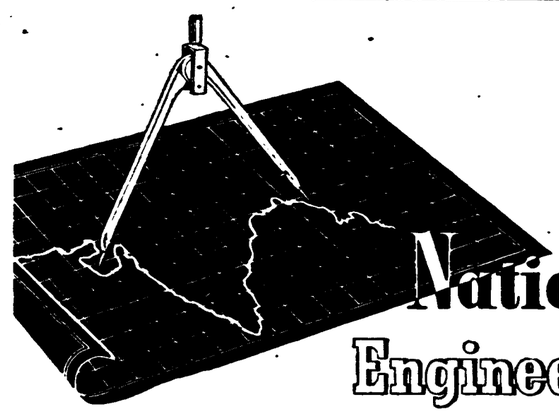
Mr. Kidwai stated that Mr. R. Natarajan, General Manager of Bombay Telephones who had gone to Britain to negotiate for the setting up of a plant in India had entered into tentative agreements with a British concern. He was due back in the next two or three days. The Government was considering various sites —Bombay, Cawnpore, Jubbulpore, Poona and Calcutta — for the location of the factory, which would manufacture cables, telegraphic and telephonic instruments and other accessories.

OVERSEAS SERVICE

Mr. Kidwai was questioned regarding the reported cancellation of the Secunderabad halt of the Air-India and Indian Overseas services. He said he was not definite about the reasons which had prompted this step, but considered it likely that all routes over Hyderabad might be deroated.

Questioned about the possibility of new air services being started Mr. Kidwai drew attention to the enormous increase in services that had occurred during the last one year. The number of air lines and volume of air traffic had grown to a size which the Government had expected would come about in seven years. All the same the Government would continue to foster and encourage initiative in the field of air services.

CALCUTTA, June 29 (UPI.) It is learnt that the Government of West Bengal has made a representation to the Government of India urging amendment of certain clauses of the Industrial Disputes Act.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The Bombay Chronicle

In every village there will arise some miscreant, to establish the most grinding tyranny by calling himself the people.

—ROBERT PEEL.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

The Government of India's scheme of sending out an experienced administrator to visit the States and advise the popular ministries has evoked a lot of comment from downright condemnation for interference with on-the-spot democrats to pleas for compromise on the much-to-be-said-on-both-sides principle. There is, however, no need to be apologetic about a plain measure of standardisation which had to be taken some time and the sooner the better. After all prevention is better than cure and more economical of energy and national effort. As a matter of fact seeing some of the provincial administrations, one would be disposed to ask for an extension of the Centre's helping hand to these units also. Only, the practice of common conferences and consultations that has grown between provincial ministries, offers another technique of securing standardisation. There is nothing wrong and everything right in Central supervision, and those who raise pettyfogging objections, are pandering to the local loyalties of pocket patriots.

The background of the States has to be considered before any sympathy is wasted on wrong quarters. In the British period, the States were indirectly controlled by the British Government of India. It is no exaggeration to say that there was freedom to misrule for the Princes and to acquiesce in misrule for the people. There were depositions, rebukes, rebuffs and censures administered to the Rulers but rarely was this done because of the sufferings of the people. The British ruled the Princes with a loose rein but they ruled them all right. And the Princes in turn functioned as autocrats, careful not to rub the Delhi authorities the wrong way but regardless of all else. In the circumstances there was marked stunting of growth and the people were kept in a state of retarded development. Not even was it allowed them to throw up their own leaders, as had been done in India. A glance round all the States reveals the fact that nowhere has a press of any strength and standing been allowed to grow. In the field of public life, there was no room for tall poppies. Public life was court life. The spirit of revolt grew in British India and often was not allowed to cross the fictitious borders between one India and another. In the significant words of a States nobleman to one who modestly said he was a nobody, "A nobody in India is better than a somebody in——", naming his own State. The atmosphere suggested by this is one in which there is no scope for administrative efficiency to grow. Let us accept this fact with realism and go ahead to create conditions favourable to correcting the defect.

The policy of the Union is Integration and Democratisation. But that does not mean that the rulers will be constitutionalised and the popular leaders left to carry on as they like. Government of the people is the first condition of Democratic Government. It must be enforced throughout the Union, regardless of whether individual parts are Indian or State territory. It would be foolish if after Freedom Indians continued to be held back by inhibitions created by artificial barriers even after they have been pulled down. There must be economy of effort in national work above all else. And economy demands that all sections pool their resources in the common effort. The Union cannot continue with unequal administrative standards, as was possible under the loose unity of the British period. The reason is obvious: There is no force above pressing down on the different units with a heavy hand and careless of national unity and solidarity. The dead hand of British Paramountcy must be replaced by the guiding hand of nationalism and unity.

The Centre has enough problems of its own. It is not likely to entangle itself in over-interference in the States which are now parts of the Union. It is, therefore, absurd to profess horror at the Centre's interest in reducing the scope of autocracy and personal rule—not the less insufferable because it has passed from hereditary hands to party leaders. If political awakening had developed evenly, the dawn of Independence would have seen a new spirit in the States corresponding with the spirit in India and mingling with it in a great surge forward. When the Razakars are drilled and staged for demonstrations for Hyderabad nationalism, Indian opinion is revolted by the pettiness of it all. But there is the same obstructive force lurking in other States and manifesting itself in less crude and more sophisticated forms—and in the provinces too. Shall we condemn the one and tolerate and encourage the other? There can be only one answer to such a question. The second phase of Integration and Democratisation cannot be dragged down by parochialism. One expected that, with Freedom and with the initiation of popular Governments in the States, there would have been some assistance from State's leaders for the efforts of Indian Nationalism. But the new leaders seem as lethargic as the old princes—except in controversies among themselves.

It is possible that men deputed by the Central Government to assist in toning up the administration of the States might in some cases prove unsuited for the task. But high-handedness and disregard of local feeling can only manifest itself when the actual work of advising begins. If the local leaders have any proof of this, the Centre no doubt will attend to the adjustment necessary. But it is unfair to start protesting well in advance of experience. This in itself is proof of the necessity for supervision from the Centre and the public will draw its own conclusions. There have been reports of conditions in some of the acceding States not being all that they should be. It is not correct to assume that by the mere act of accession the rulers or their successors have purchased an immunity from scrutiny of their administrations. In one States' Union, a bitter controversy rages over a communication purporting to emanate from one of the State Parishads commending some leader for a cabinet post in the Union's administration and later repudiated by the Parishad. This is an extreme instance of the prevailing confusion but it is none the less significant as a warning. In every case of Central intervention, the question must be: Is it for the good of the people? And no consideration should obscure the cor-

The Cominform Sensation

The revelation of the serious quarrel between Marshal Tito's Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the rest of the Cominform, which includes the Russian Communist Party, has, at least for the present, pushed into the background even the Berlin crisis between the Soviet Union and the Western Big Three. It is a classic inevitability that when comrade falls out with comrade the one losing grace is denounced simultaneously for such diametrically opposite sins as revolutionary Trotskyom and reactionary capitalism. But what is sensational is that the Communist Party of the second greatest country in the Cominform and its leaders have been denounced and expelled. And so serious are the differences that the Cominform has openly called for an internal war of ideology in Yugoslavia. More details and further developments will be needed for forming a correct opinion of what has happened and for determining how far the jubilation of western commentators represents only the joyous transports of wishful thinking.

One point, and it is extremely noteworthy, cannot be ignored. It is this that while the leaders of Yugoslavia and their Communist Party were being condemned by the Cominform in Bucharest the Foreign Ministers of all Slav countries including Yugoslavia were meeting simultaneously at War saw where they arrived at complete agreement as regards the policy and plans of the Eastern European bloc vis-a-vis the western bloc. This fact ought to induce a sober approach to the inter-Cominform development. Another point which deserves some notice without overstraining its possibilities is that among those Yugoslav leaders, who are specifically named as the villains of the piece, the Cominform communique refrains from mentioning Marshall Tito himself. Can it be that the idea is to enable Marshal Tito to remain at the head of Yugoslavia by mending his own ways but purging a number of his objectionable collegues? Be that as it may, the situation is very confused.

Subject to these considerations, the denunciation of Yugoslavia does, meanwhile, represent a grave split, which has cracked the Cominform front wide open. If reality is the same as present appearances and if the front is not closed up again, something tremendous may result. For, in that case, Yugoslavia will by the very irresistible force of succession from the Eastern bloc come into the Western Camp. Apart from the moral effect it will produce on the other satellite states, and more so, on the fortunes and spirit of communism in Western Europe, it may well change the entire political face of Europe and international politics. But whether the change will be conducive to peace or to further deterioration of the world situation will depend on the restraint and sober sense — and some ruthless heart searching with which the western bloc reacts to the turn of fortune, if indeed, it does prove to be one.

South Africa Under New Regime

BY P. P. BALSARA

The greatest imperialist today is not an Englishman at all; he is a Boer. His name is Smuts. Unless you people in Britain are prepare to give him or his successors all the aid you can, you are going to lose, not only South Africa, but Africa," so said an Englishman residing in South Africa addressing the people of England some time back.

In the election held recently in South Africa Field Marshal Smuts has lost his seat in Parliament and Dr. D. F. Malan, the leader of the Nationalist party, has become the Prime Minister of the Union. This election result came as a great surprise to the people of the British Commonwealth, especially the British and to the Indians. To the former, this election result would mean a great impetus to the idea of secession of South Africa from the Commonwealth and to the Indian's Dr. Malan at the head of the Government would mean segregation in its worst form and, probably, the initiation of the plan of repatriation of the Indians from South Africa to solve the Indian question there.

A Theologian And Editor

Dr. D. F. Malan is 72. He completed his theological studies in Holland and preached in the Cape for about eight years, but thereafter turned political journalist and became editor of the Cape Town Republican paper, "Die Burger". Five years later he entered Parliament, and when Hertzog became the Prime Minister Malan served as Minister of the Interior, Education and Public Health. He became the leader of the "purified" Nationalists when Hertzog went into fusion with Smuts in 1933.

However much they may loathe his views, there are few South Africans who do not at least admire Dr. Malan for his quick, sharp tongue, and respect him for his sincerity. Of middle height, with broad stooped shoulders, he seldom smiles and has never been known to make a joke that was not political. With Dr. Malan becoming the Prime Minister of South Africa one recalls the three questions of the Union about which his party, the Nationalist party, said so much when it was not in office and for whose solution it waited until it ran the Government. They are the question of secession of South Africa from the British Commonwealth, the question of constraining the influence of the Jews in that country and the question of the treatment of the non-Europeans there.

Relation With Britain

The demand of the Nationalists for establishing a Republic in South Africa is a very vital question for the British Empire. In spite of a hundred and fifty years' association, the Boers and the British in South Africa remain today divided by the three barriers of language, culture and occupation. Step by step, notably by the Statute of Westminster, 1930, and the Status Act, 1934, Hertzog succeeded in turning his country into a Republic in all but name. But Nationalists like Dr. Malan are not satisfied with this.

They argue that beneath the mask of good there is poverty among the Whites of South Africa and that the descendants of the early Dutch settlers are mainly involved in this poor white problem. The trade and industry of the Union being generally in the hands of Englishmen and Jews and the Dutch being mostly employed on the land or in Government service and therefore less prosperous, the Nationalists claim that as a Republic South Africa will be better for the Dutch who form 57 per cent of its white population as against 43 per cent of the Englishmen. Hertzog had always placed his faith in the 'broad national will' and he did not wish to establish a Republic by a narrow majority in Parliament.

World War II

In 1939, Smuts decision to go to war on the side of the British with a majority of only 13 embittered Hertzog and placed a weapon in Malan's hands which he might not be slow to use. He beleaves that the Union could secede by even one vote in the Union Parliament. He hopes that there would be no need to use force to get a Republic, but there are other Nationalists who believe that the semi-military organisation Ossewa Bradwag will help them if needed. But it is to be seen how Dr. Malan will solve some of the problems of South Africa, notably that of defence, if he sets up a Republic.

The Jews, apart from other trades, own 80 per cent of the hotel and 100 per cent of the cinema, and departmental stores business of the Union, besides dominating the legal and medical professions.

They are said to have great influence with the Government, public institutions and the Press. With such strength at their command they are said to have been one of the chief causes of the poverty of the Dutch, and in 1947 the Nationalists got Jewish immigration into the Union stopped. Throughout the Union the Jews number about a lac, and the Nationalists are anti-Jewish more because they help the British against the Dutch.

Trouble And More Trouble

From the Government of Dr. Malan the Non-Europeans, the natives and the Indians, can expect nothing but more trouble. The Union of South Africa has been attaching increasing importance to the policy of segregation as a solution of its racial problems, and other countries of Africa, such as the Rhodesias and Kenya, have copied South Africa in this respect. But Smuts realised this mistake and said: "The great problem in the world today is to adjust race relations so that conditions of fairness, harmony and happeness will result." But the Nationalists would have nothing but segregation for the Non-Europeans. This is one of the chief issues being fought out in South Africa today. It is an issue affecting Africa and the whole world too. The Dutch attitude towards the natives is best defined in the original constitution of the Transvaal Republic wherein it is stated that "there shall be no equality between the black and the white, either in 'church or State."

Jealousy Of Competition

The Indians are Non-Europeans and are also regarded as competing with the Europeans and being one of the causes of the troubles of the Whites. In '925, in response to the demand for the strict application to Indians of the policy of compulsory segragation, because they were said to be encroaching on the means of livelchood of the be

be encroaching on the means of livelihood of the poor whites, the Union Government introduced the Class Areas Bill. In introducing that bill, Dr. Malan, who was the Minister of the Interim then, described Indians as an alien element in the population which was to be segragated for the food of the Whites. From what Dr. Malan and the other members of his party have said before now the Indians can expect nothing but segragation and, possibly, repatriation to solve their question.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

The decision taken by the Government of Bombay to set up a Tourist Organisation for the city and province of Bombay was announced by the Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, at a conference which was convened for the same purpose on Friday. The earnestness, on the part of the Government, to bring this province in line with progressive countries in the matter of tourist traffic should be appreciated. Transport, residential facilities, publications and guide service are the chief requisites of the tourist organisation. Among them, transport is not in a favourable condition at present. India's Minister of Transport, Dr. John Matthai, who was recently in Bombay, expressed the opinion that no proposal for encouraging tourist traffic would be entertained until the railway system returned to the normal level. Mr. Kher answered the objection raised on the grounds of transport and other difficulties when he observed "such a view, however, does not take into account the fact that the setting up of an organisation and the completion of the necessary training will all take time, and unless we utilise this period for training a band of workers we shall be losing valuable time". Preliminaries should be taken in hand while transport services continue to be unfavourable.

The training of guides should take precedence over other preliminaries. The guides, as pointed by Mr. Kher, should be recruited from the ranks of students of universities and employees in intelligent professions. The guide service should be a new avenue of employment to the needy among them. Local conditions and special features of the various regions should be taken into account while planning the courses of training for guides.

What To Show?

What should be presented to tourists? This is a question which demands immediate consideration. Leaving aside, for the present, other parts of the province, the city of Bombay with its suburbs should form the focal point of the scheme for the tourists' itinerary. But a beginning with Bombay will have to be made by setting the house in order. Precisely speaking, the city will have to reorganise even its existing resources in order to make them presentable to tourists. The Government has created a new Department of Parks and Gardens with an ambitious plan for the establishment of national parks in different parts of this province and has also appointed an Advisory Committee. The creation of a national park around Kanheri Caves near Borivali will be the first step in the execution of this plan. Kanheri Caves will, thus, be displayed with increased prominence when surrounded by a well designed park.

Matter Of Presentation

The Mandapeshwar and Jogeshwari Caves are equally in need of improvement in their condition and environments. We, therefore, suggest that at least for the sake of tourist traffic, the Government of Bombay should bring these caves and other monuments like the Elephanta and Marol Caves and Bassein Fort under its wings and make them more attractive. Beauty spots and natural scenery in and around Bombay will require to be re-touched. A list of the noteworthy architectural features of buildings including temples, mosques and churches of outstanding designs constructed in different periods will have to be prepared. Bombay is proudly acclaimed by its Municipal Corporation as a beautiful city, but we feel that the Corporation has to cover much ground in order to make it appear

(Continued on Page 8.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Hyderabad's Fifty-fifty

The Nizam's announcement that he has issued orders for the early formation of an elected Constituent Assembly in which the Muslim and non-Muslim communities will have equal representation will cut no ice with the vast majority of the States subjects. The continuance of communal electorates and the forcible subordination of the Hindu majority, who form fully 80 p.c. of the population of the State to the Muslim minority of hardly 15 p.c. will never reconcile the non-Muslim sections to the make-believe constitutional changes foreshadowned by the Nizam. Adult suffrage and unfettered franchise are what the Hyderabadis have been demanding and must have if their loyalty to the State is to be genuine. But it has been clear all along and is doubly so today too, that the Nizam, misguided as he is by those who surround him, has no intention at all of conceding to his people their just rights and hopes to maintain his rule by means of force and camouflage only His Exalted Highness will do well to realise ere it is too late, that disaster only can overtake his regime if he continues to ride roughshod over the sentiments and aspirations of the millions entrusted to his charge. He must know that his expressions of equal solicitude for the welfare of the Hindu and Muslims populations of his State must sound as hollow mockery to the former when in practice inequalities of the most glaring type are the order of the day everywhere in his administration. He may be deceiving himself into false complacency but he can no longer succeed in deceiving the peoples of this State by assurances which in reality mean nothing to them.

Racialism In Excelsis

The Defence Minister of the South African Union Mr. F. C. Erasmus, has had the brazenfacedness to declare, for all the world to hear, that "no Africans or other coloured people in South Africa would in future receive military training or be allowed to carry arms." There need be no doubt that Mr. Erasmus means what he says and that he is stating the official policy deliberately adopted by the new Government of the Union. It is pertinent to ask, after such an open avowal of a policy of racial discrimination, whether the South African Union can continue to remain a member of the United Nations Organisation, which stands for equality of human rights everywhere. The Union's treatment of the nationals of India resident in its territory came in for condemnation at the hands of the General Assembly of the U.N.O. two years ago, but action in the matter was deferred on the intervention of the British and American delegates to the Assembly who wanted to see if the dispute between the South African Union Government and the Government of India could not be peacefully settled by further negotiations. This intervention was, no doubt, merely a device on the part of the States friendly towards the Union to postphone decision in the matter by the UNO for as long as possible, as the South African Union could not by any decent means justify its unjust treatment of the nationals of India.

No Evasions

The Government of India it is understood, has recently taken steps to remind the UNO Assembly that it has still to put into effect its two-year old resolution calling for disciplinary action against the South African Union. It is difficult to foretell what dodges may not be played by the delegates of the Powers favourable to the South African Union to nullify the effect of the resolution and thus to condone the misdeeds of the Union Government. That Government, or rather its successor in office, has now gone one better than its predecessor and is trying the heap additional insult on injury by openly proclaiming to the world, including the UNO, that non-whites in the Union will ever remain the helots of the whites. If the UNO allows this new challenge to its fundamental principles to pass without any attempt to meet it, then the Organisation may as well wind up its show, for it will have totally forfeited the confidence of all decent people in both the genuineness of its professions and its ability to prevent the nullification of its aims and ideals.

Prof. Bhansali's Mission

Prof. Bhansali, well-known disciple of Gandhiji, whose sincerity of character and tenacity of purpose have ever been beyond doubt, is reported to have notified the Nizam of his intention to enter the Hyderabad Dominion with a view to allay the fears of the common people in the rural areas of the State, now terrorised by the Razakars in various ways. Prof. Bhansali is, so to say, non-violence incarnate. He has no intention of harming anybody in the State either by deed or word, his sole purpose, as he has declared, being to restore confidence among the innocent victims of Razakar terrorism, who are abandoning their homes and all and fleeing they know not where. By his own readiness to stamp down violence in any and every shape, to the extent even of sacrificing his life he means to set an example of deathless fortitude to the masses of people in the State and to inspire confidence in them to resist and overcome the Razakars' violence by non-violence of the Gandhian type. No threats of personal violence coming either from the Razakar desperadoes or from official quarters are likely to deter him from pursuing the course he has set before himself. Any personal injury done to him will only turn him into a willing martyr for the noble cause he has set his heart on. One cannot but admire the supreme heroism as well as nobility of his act. When literally thousands are fleeing for their lives, facing untold hardships, it is reassuring indeed to know that there is one soul at least that will refuse to be cowed down by violence of whatever degree.

Three Blind Mice!

As all the world knows, pure mischief was at the back of Pakistan's instigation to the Junagadh, Mangrol and Manavdar States to accede to itself in preference to the Indian Union in whose midst they were situated. Pakistan's politicians knew very well that if there was a plebiscite in any of these states an overwhelming majority of the people of that state who were Hindus, would vote for accession to the Indian Union. But Pakistan's politicians were out for mischief and annoyance to the Indian Union and they did not reck the consequences. Their strategy, however, miscarried almost at the very start since the rulers who had been prevailed over to apply for accession to Pakistan, had either to flee out of their states or to become virtual prisoners in them, for the people would not tolerate the gross betrayal planned by the rulers, who had become willing tools in the hands of the schemers from Pakistan. Baulked thus in their manoeuvres, the latter have since been seeking to exploit the elastic machinery of the United Nations. They could not succeed in preventing the accession of Junagadh to the Union, since the plebiscite recently held in the state showed that the overwhelming majority of the people were in favour of such accession. Following a complaint made by Pakistan before the Security Council of the U. N. that the plebiscite was not properly carried out, the Union Government has declared its readiness to order a fresh plebiscite in the state to test the verdict of its people, if the Security Council demands it. As regards Mangrol and Manavdar, the Union Government has decided that for the present the two states should be administered by the Saurashtra Government, which will act as the agent of the Union Government in this matter. The formal accession of these states is thus deferred, no doubt in deference to the Security Council's wishes, since its investigations into the claims of Pakistan in respect of the three states are not completed yet.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

PRETORIA, June 28. (Reuter): South Africa's Defence Minister F. C. Erasmus, declared here that no Africans or other coloured people in South Africa would in future receive military training or be allowed to carry arms.

* * *

"Dawn", the great organ of Pakistan, reports the arrest of an "emissary" of the Faqir of Ipi to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the recovery from his possession of a letter from the Faqir asking for financial and military assistance from India and promising in return that he will make tribesman fight against Pakistan.

Sensation. We congratulate the alert police and publicists of Pakistan on their brilliant "coup". And, of course, we have no doubt that this doesn't exhaust their achievements and that they have reserved the right to arrest more "emissaries" and make further discoveries incriminating India and the Faqir as and when exigencies arising out of the Kashmir Commission situation call for.

* * *

The Nizam announces that he has ordered "the early formation of an elected Constituent Assembly in which Muslim and non-Muslim communities of my state will have equal representation."

What could possibly be more just, fair and democratic for this "ancient state" than to grant the one-fifth and the four-fifths equal representation? Nothing. Yet there are carping and unscrupulous critics who accuse poor Churchill of mischief-making perverted propaganda and worse. Shame.

* * *

Indian plane services to Hyderabad have been suspended in order to stop petrol smuggling by the Nizam's Government.

But that doesn't matter. There are lots more where the present mystery planes and pilots come from.

* * *

Apropos of the Berlin crisis, reports from Western capitals speak of a widspread clamour to call the Soviet bluff.

It is to be most earnestly hoped that they are not deriving too much encouragement from Marshal Tito's alleged fall from grace. It may only be a feint.

* * *

The sensation of the day, week, month and perhaps the year too is of course, the Prague Communist paper "Rude Pravo's scoop relating to the expulsion of the Yugoslav Communist Party from the "Cominform".

Our first impulse naturally was to discount and denounce the paper as a very very Rude Pravo. But the revelation has been confirmed in our official Cominform communique. And it has left us thinking and asking everyone what it is all about. Unfortunately, however, no authoritatively dialectical analysis, explanation and justification are yet available to us.

* * *

This is all the more a nuisance because we have nothing to fall back upon except some extracts from the above mentioned spirited communique which we don't understand.

We shall perforce have to wait till things clear up very fully for some comradely authority to say that the whole thing was all along quite simple as he had always held it was.

* * *

In connection with Count Bernadotte's proposals for a settlement of the Palestine problem, Jamil Mardan Bey, the Syrian Foreign Minister says: "The Count's propositions cannot affect the essential Arab demands for non-partition and a non-Jewish State."

Now we know what Count Folke Bernadotte has proposed as we knew long ago what he would.

Iron And Steel Control

New Advisory Committee Set Up

NEW DELHI, June 29. (A.P.I.). The Government of India decided, it is understood, to constitute an Iron and Steel Advisory Committee with a non-official chairman. This new body will supersede the Iron and Steel Control Board of which the Iron and Steel Controller was the Chairman.

The Committee will advise the Government of India on all matters relating to the control over production and distribution of iron and steel generally, and in particular, on the following:— (1) Supply of coal to the steel industry and its equitable distribution among the various steel works (2) Provision of transport facilities (a) For supply of raw materials required by steel works and (b) For regular despatch of finished steel from steel works in order to avoid congestion at the producers yards (3) Labour problems relating to the steel industry (4) Steel imports (5) Policies laid down by the Government of India regarding the production and distribution of steel; and (6) Any matter referred to in specifically for advice by the Government of India for the Iron and Steel Controller.

MEMBERS

Besides a non-official chairman nominated by the Central Government the Committee will consist of the Iron and Steel Controller, an official to be nominated by the Central Government, a representative of each of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co; Messrs. Steel Corporation of Bengal; Messrs. Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Tata re-Rolling Mills Association of India; the Indian Engineering Association; the Engineering Association of India; the Bengal Nagpur Railway, the East Indian railway, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; and two representatives of the controlled and registered stockholders as members and a Deputy Iron and Steel Controller as secretary.

Marshall Plan Aid For Britain

13-POINT BILATERAL PACT WITH U. S.

Agrees To Maintain Valid Rate Of Exchange For Sterling

WASHINGTON, JUNE 29. (REUTER): BRITAIN PROMISED TO TAKE "ALL POSSIBLE STEPS TO MAINTAIN A VALID RATE OF EXCHANNE" FOR STERLING IN A 13-POINT BILATERAL AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES COVERING THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH SHE WILL RECEIVE MARSHALL PLAN AID.

RATIFICATION NEEDED

The text was made public by the State Department here today. The agreement must be ratified and signed by next Saturday if there is not to be a temporary stop in the flow of relief to the United Kingdom.

Britain's agreement followed in all main essentials the lines of similar agreements with Italy and Eire announced here yesterday.

TERMS

It binds here to: co-operate with other nations in every possible way to fulfil the purposes of the programme with the aim of becoming self-sufficient by mid-1952:

Establish a special account in the Bank of England where the Sterling equivalent of dollars grants received shall be deposited for use for American administrative expenses, recovery projects, and the reduction of the national debt;

Enter into future negotiations with the United States for the sale and exchange of strategis materials of which the United States may be short;

Take measures to see that Cartels and Trusts do not militate against the recovery programme;

Give full information of the projects it is taking under the programme as a result of Marshall Aid to the United States.

BRITAIN'S UNDERTAKING

In the preamble to the agreements Britain obliged herself to take "all possible steps to establish and maintain valid exchange rates and reduce trade barriers".

DIFFERENCES WITH OTHER AGREEMENTS

There were several differences between Britain's and other agreements—contained in annexes or supplemental exchanges of notes.

These included: 1. An explanation from Mr. Bevin to Lewis Douglas, United States Ambassador to Britain, that it was impossible at present to list the colonial territories bound by the agreement because "in several cases it is necessary for colonial Governments to be given a reasonable opportunity of considering the implications of the agreement for them".

2. Omission of Japan and South Korea from the list of American occupied areas to which Britain is prepared to grant "most favoured nation" trade treatment.

Authoritative London quarters say that Britain has come out of the negotiations satisfactorily.

The treaty, published tonight, shows that the crucial question of Imperial Preference—on which, it was predicted, the United States might demand concessions—has not been affected at all.

Britain's trading arrangements with certain dominions, notably Canada, are improved, and the British colonial empire may benefit from United States participation in development schemes.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee arranged a reception on Mr. A. C. N. Nambiar's arrival from Geneva on Sunday. Mr. Nambiar was a close associate of late Subhas Chandra Bose and was a Minister without Portfolio in the Azad Hind Provisional Government. Picture on the left is Mr. Nambiar and the right shows him at the Congress House reception on Monday.

Palestine Talks

Bernadotte's Proposals Likely To Fail

CAIRO, June 29, (Reuter): Responsible Arab circles here believed tonight that Count Folke Bernadotte's proposals for settlement in Palestine would be rejected because they failed to meet Arab aim. The Egyptian press today expressed fears that Count Bernadotte's peace mission would fail and described tonight's meeting of the Arab League Political Committee as "the most important since the creation of the League."

Five Arab Premiers here and Jewish state authorities in Tel Aviv were considering the Bernadotte proposals tonight.

BERNADOTTE SUGGESTS FEDERAL STATE FOR PALESTINE

CAIRO, June 29, (U.P.A.): Mediator Count Folke Bernadotte has suggested a federal state be established in Palestine a usually well informed source said tonight.

CAIRO, June 29 (Reuter): Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed Khashaba Pasha who resigned when the Egyptian Senate rejected the agreement he had reached with Britain over the Sudan, has withdrawn his resignation it is announced officially.

Tito Denies Cominform Charges

Yugoslav Communist Party's Reply To Prague Decision

BELGRADE, JUNE 29. (U.P.A.): THE YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE, IN A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST TONIGHT, ANNOUNCED THAT THE COMINFORM CHARGES WERE "UNFOUNDED" and "ONE-SIDED".

THE ANNOUNCEMENT APPEALED TO YUGOSLAV COMMUNISTS TO SUPPORT THE REGIME.

IT MADE NO APOLOGY FOR THE ALLEGED MISCONDUCT.

"The Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party expressed its astonishment on how the members of the Cominform could defend Zujevich and Hebrang (ousted members of Tito's regime) without asking any information about them from the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Party.

"The Central Committee considers that the criticisms have been based on false grounds and that they weaken the prestige of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia."

The 'Communique" denied the Cominform charge that the Communist Party had been diluted by the National Front. It said that it was struggling for Socialism and it has already defeated the influence of capitalism and speculators.

"The National Front received its directions for its activities from the Communist Party," the declaration said.

The communique said, "It is entirely false that any Russian citizens have been shadowed in Yugoslavia".

It specifically denied the reports that P. Yudin, Soviet editor of the Cominform, had been kept under surveillance.

The declaration said, "Relations between the Soviets and Yugoslavia must be based on mutual confidence"

GUIDED BY LENINISM

Speaking about the class struggle and the policy toward the peasants, the Central Committee emphasized that "in our policy, in the village, we are guided by the theory of Leninism. For that reason, the accusation itself, is actually encouraging reactionary elements in the villages".

The declaration said that the "Central Committee feels that Yugoslavia needs the help of the Soviets and the other democratic States. We emphasize that we shall not damage the unity of the Communist Front".

"The Cominform has abandoned the principle on which it has been founded and caused members of the party to split in sections. The Central Committee considers that it has not been on an equal footing. It denies the accusations that the Communist Party of Yugoslavia has advocated nationalism. Quite to the contrary, it has been proved, with these accusations, that the greatest historical injustice has been bestowed on the peoples of Yugoslavia".

UNTRUE ACCUSATIONS

Following the declaration, the Central Committee reported it had not sent its delegates to the June Cominform meeting in Rumania because it did not approve the agenda.

"The letter was not written in a comradely spirit, but, instead, contained rough and untrue accusations and because it was one-sided and not with an analysis of the situation", the special announcement declared.

Bible And The Witness

RED FORT, DELHI, June 9, (A.P.I.): The Godse trial proceedings were suspended for a few minutes as there was no Bible available to swear in a Christian witness.

When Mr. Pacheco, manager of the Marina Hotel entered the witness box Mr. Daphatary pointed out that being a Christian he should be sworn in with a Bible.

No Bible was, however, readily available in the court.

Nathuram Godse, alleged assasin of Mahatma Gandhi got up in his seat and said there was a Bible in the jail where he was lodged. A police officer was sent post haste to bring it. Meanwhile, the proceedings were suspended.

After the police had left, however, it was decided to call in another witness and proceedings were resumed.

Mr. Pacheco was asked to be present in the court in the afternoon by when the Bible would also have been procured.

(Details on Last Page.)

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

(Continued from Page 6.)

beautiful even in its present form. The Municipality ought to work out a plan for the location of statues in an artistic manner instead of placing them at random. It also should take measures for regulating the display of trade advertisement in the form of sign-boards and posters. Advertisement porches created in front of shops look to be ugly protrusions of buildings. Huge posters are seen here and there obstructing the view of the frontages of buildings, and footwalks are freely allowed to be occupied by hawkers and, at some places, by queues of cinemagoers. All such civic anomalies call for immediate attention. Steps should be taken for the early solution of the problem of slum-clearance.

Civic Planning

In no way less important, from the point of view of tourist traffic, is the question of the expansion and development of Bombay. Beauty and not merely utility should be the governing principle of every scheme of civic planning and architectural undertaking. Again monumentality should be the aim of the architectural design of every public or municipal building of importance. Let us cite, in this connection, a couple of instances. The aquarium and municipal theatre, whenever it is built, should be imposing in their designs. Inspite of everything, the foreign tourists will perhaps miss "India" in the building, constructed in recent years. The Government should adopt a definite architectural policy and should aim at presenting to tourists something typically Indian in its new architectural projects. The city should, moreover, bring to the notice of tourists the abilities of contemporary artists and sculptors. The Art Committee has recommended that the Government should help artists by providing work to them. The Government should, therefore, begin the implementation of the relevant recommendations by commissioning capable artists to decorate select public and Municipal buildings with murals and by engaging sculptors to execute decorations at the selected sites. Civic planning is a problem of art and architecture. It is an art by itself; but the Government and Corporation have, hitherto, failed to appreciate it as such. We hope that both will now revise their outlook and bring art wherever it impinges upon their respective spheres of authority. Eminent artists, art scholars and architects should be associated with the committees connected with the schemes of civic planning, national parks and gardens and tourist organisation.

TWELVE MORE 'QUAKES ROCK N. W. JAPAN

Widespread Destruction In Fukui

TOKYO, JUNE 29 (REUTER): MORE THAN 2,000 PEOPLE DIED IN THE EARTHQUAKE WHICH YESTERDAY SHATTERED THE JAPANESE CITY OF FUKUI, AN ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

TWELVE MORE QUAKES TODAY SHOOK THE NORTHWEST COAST OF JAPAN.

American and Japanese rescue squads struggled through debris to ruined Fukui, where 1,000 people died in the city alone.

In the entire district, including 39 surrounding villages, officals said the deathroll was 3,155 with another 7,752 seriously injured.

HOUSES DESTROYED

Practically every house in the city was destroyed, burned out or severely damaged in the 'quake, the figures showed.

They were: destroyed 30,450; burnt out 6,513; partly destroyed 1,634.

Only a few ferroconcrete buildings remained, leaning precariously on their sides, air photographs showed.

Fierce fires were still burning in seven towns devastated in yesterday's four shocks on the main island of Honshu, when the United States army forces today brought in first relief supplies and equipment.

Greatest damage was in the area about 30 miles in diameter bounded by Fukui, Daishoji and Katayamatsu.

The principal devastation apart from Fukui, occurred at the towns of Marauka, Morata, Kanami and Matsouka where many houses were destroyed both by the earthquake and fire.

BERLIN SITUATION GRAVE FOR WORLD

BERLIN, June 29 (Reuter): Immediately after arriving back from his flying visit to Denmark, General Sir Brian Robertson, British Military Governor in Germany, conferred tonight with his American counterpart, General Lucius D. Clay, at United States Headquarters.

This followed the news that General Clay had met Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky, the Soviet Commander, last ment.

The British and American Military Chiefs were expected to confer with Mr. Averell Harriman, American Marshall Aid Ambassador, General Albert Wedemeyer, Chief of the Strategic Staff of the American Army and Mr. William Draper, American Under-Secretary for War.

Highlights of the days developments in the East-West standstill were:

ONE: Denial by both the United States State Department and Mr. Trygve Lie Secretary General of the United Nations, that they contemplated a move to bring the Berlin dispute before the Security Council.

TWO: The State Department in Washington said that efforts to resolve the crisis were being concentrated on personal conference, between the Military Governors in Berlin but further steps "directed at Moscow itself" would be taken if these were failing;

THREE: Foot travellers who had been held up for ten days began to cross the zonal Frontier.

FOUR: An announcement from the bizonal administration at Frankfurt that all shipping on the river Elbe is at a standstill on Soviet orders

FIVE: The Berlin City Council approved an appeal to the United Nations.

SIX: Arrival in Berlin of the first four skymasters flown specially from America to take food to Berlin.

General Robertson, said at Hamburg earlier today that the situation in Berling was 'grave for the whole world using the word 'grave with full realisation of its meaning."

SARDAR'S RETORT TO CHURCHILL

Continued from page 1

will exercise that discretion and restraint which are characteristic of sobriety and ripeness of official life. How far it was appropriate for him to have attacked in such terms the Government and the people of a sister Dominion, I shall leave to His Majesty's Government and the people of Great Britain to determine. I shall only say this, that we have been patient for too long with such unseemly, prejudiced and mischievous attacks by high-placed Britishers on our Administration, our leaders and our people.

I have not seen anything even remotely like this being said of any other member of the Commonwealth. One of them has outraged world's conscience by barefaced and wanton policy of racial prejudice and an open disregard to the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter. But Mr. Churchill's elastic conscience, with his infinite capacity for bearing wrongs done to others by his own race, has never registered even a formal protest. I should like, therefore, to tell His Magesty's Government that if they wish India to maintain friendly relations with Great Britain they must see that India is in no way subjected to malicious and venomous attacks of this kind and that British statesmen and others learn to speak of this country in terms of friendship and goodwill. Owing to years of deep-seated prejudice and owing to ignorance, it may be difficult for some of them to do so, but in future if disasters are to be avoided, it has got to be done.

MISCHIEVOUS AND VENOMOUS

That Mr. Churchill's attack on India and its Government is both michievous and venomous can be judged from the way in which he has disregarded the All Parties responsibility for the passage of the Indian Independence Act in July last year through Parliament. We ourselves foresaw that if the final stage of grant of freedom to India were made a party issue, it would enhance our difficulties manifold. we were fully aware of the machinations of the vested interests both in India and the United Kingdom to hand over as difficult a legacy to India as possible. Balkanisation of India was being actively promoted. Large-scale disturbances were being manufactured. Vandalism at the peak of impending departure from the scene of personal rule was actuating many of the Churchillian agents in power here. We, therefore, decided to dink the bitter cup and accept the lesser evil of partition, only on condition that it commanded all parties support. That support was both promised and given. It was this agreement of all parties that secured the safe and speedy passage of the Indian Independence Act, for which there is no parallel in the history of the British Parliament. We thought Mr. Churchill was an honourable man and would abide by the obligations inherent in the agreement, but obviously he finds it hard to recognise that India is now a free and independent country.

MEDIEVAL MIND

If a proof his deepseated prejudice and his medieval mind were needed, it would be enough to show that whilst he refers to Kashmir as being four-fifth Muslim he has omitted to mention that Hyderabad is four-fifth Hindu and that a creation of the eighteenth century, as the Nizam's State is, is suddenly by the magic of Mr. Churchill's words transformed into an "Ancient State." The fact of the matter is that, to vary the words of a British statesman, whether Mr. Churchill roars like a lion or coos like a dove, it is his ignorance and blind prejudice that must come out prominently. We can well realise what a disaster the British public avoided by forcing Mr. Churchill to give up the Seals of Office. We had hoped that this blow to his personal fortune administered by his people at the height of his glory would make him a sadder but wiser man. But it appears that through his ancestors Mr. Churchill has acquired the well-known characteristic of the Stuarts of not being able to learn or unlearn anything.

HIS SHARE IN TRAGEDY

Mr. Churchill has referred, apparently with some self-satisfaction, to the large casualties that occurred during the disturbances more than nine months ago. Obviously, it did not suit his purpose to mention that since then India had settled down to peaceful conditions with a speed and efficiency which had amazed many disinterested visitors. While no one of us would disclaim our due share of responsibility for these tragedies, and it is agreed that these have brought shame and disgrace to India, there can scarcely be any doubt that, in the ultimate analysis, a very large part of the blame must attach to the divide-and-rule policy followed with such masterly activity by Mr. Churchill himself and so faithfully implemented by his agents and Europeans of his way of thinking in this country, whether under his regime or that of his predecessors. No dispassionate student of recent history of India can fail to be convinced that the partition of the country and the attendant disasters were brought about by the disruptive activities of the group of which Mr. Churchill was the inspiration and the spokesman. Thus, for these tragedies it is Mr. Churchill and his henchmen who have also to answer before the bar of history.

QUESTION OF HYDERABAD

It is not clear how far the Tory Party is behind its leader in these acts of indiscretion and unwisdom. Mr. Butler's irrelevant reference to Hyderabad in the Foreign Affairs debate was the first indication of a section of the Tories still attempting to make capital out of India's troubles. Mr. Churchill's intervention in Parliament, followed up by his speech at the Conservative rally, seems to indicate that at least an attempt is being made to whip up enthusiasm in favour of Britain's one-time "Faithful Ally" against India. I should like to warn the British public against being taken in by these attempts. The question of Hyderabad can be solved peacefully if the Nizam would shed the utterly mediaeval conception of rule through a ruling caste chosen almost entirely from a militant minority and accept the democratic method of consulting and acting in conformity with the wishes of his people expressed through their elected representatives and would recognise the inevitability of the consequences of action and interaction of geographical, economic and other compelling forces on the relationship between Hyderabad and India.

APPEAL TO TORY RANKS

But then in order to injure India's interests, these distinguished products of a democratic age would forget the lessons of history and the teachings of democracy and stoop to buttress a regime which still lives in the times in which it was born. If, therefore, disaster overtakes the fortunes of the Nizam, the responsibility will lie elsewhere than on the Indian Dominion. I am glad to know that His Majesty's Government have not fallen a prey to these machinations of Mr. Churchill and his henchmen and have refused to treat the Hyderabad issue otherwise than as one of domestic concern of the Indian Dominion. I would, therefore, appeal to the rank and file of the Tory Party not to be misled by these old-world ideas of some of their leaders, but to extend to the Indian Dominion that goodwill and friendship which are as essential in British interests as in India's and to sustain and uphold the fine gesture they made in transferring power to Indian hands. It is only in this spirit, and not on the malice and venom of Mr. Churchill's tongue, that an enduring relationship of friendship, co-operation and collaboration can be built between India and Britain and other members of the Commonwealth.

THIRD DEADLOCK IN INDONESIAN TALKS

Committee To Report To Security Council

BATAVIA, June 29, (Reuter): Dutch and Indonesian Republican negotiaters seeking political agreement in Indonesia today ran into deadlock for the third time over the settlement proposals made by two members of the United Nations "Goods Offices" Committee.

The Netherlands delegation objected to the proposals from the American members of the "Good Offices" Committee, V. Coert Du Bois and his Australian Colleague, Mr. T. K. Critchley, being included in the agenda at a Steering Committee meeting.

The "Good Offices" Committee decided to report the deadlock to the Security Council.

TERRORISTS ATTACK POLICE STATIONS

SINGAPORE, June 29, (Reuter): Malayan terrorists developing their offencive against the police last night attacked two more police stations.

At Jerantut, 75 miles northeast of Kuala Lumpur, an armed band destryed a police outpost by setting fire to it and kidnapped the constable in charge.

At Sedenak, 30 miles north of Johore Bahku the police beat off an attack killing one of the terrorists.

World Reaction To Rift In Cominform

Western Bloc Nations Jubilant Over Split

BELGRADE, June 29 (Reuter): Expulsion of the Yugoslav Communist Party from the nine nation Cominform was foreseen here as a result of the Prague Cominform communique which was issued yesterday and criticised Yugoslav Communist.

Here is world reaction to the Prague communique which condemned Marshal Tito and other Yugoslav Communist leaders for having "split from the united Socialist front."

WASHINGTON: Leading diplomats guessed that Marshal Tito and other censured leaders have already "been taken care of—might have been gaoled or shot—and said the communique revealed the first great split in the eastern satellite bloc.

PARIS: Communist deputies were silent, but rightwingers called the "excommunication" a "rather reassuring symptom" for the west, and a lesson in the kind of independence the eastern bloc nations possess.

LONDON: Observers thought that the Tito-Moscow rift, if prolonged, might solve the Trieste problem, speed Australian peace treaty, lessen Communist pressure on Greece, create a crisis in Albania "who is closely allied with Yugoslavia" and mean more machinery imports for Yugoslavia.

The rift behind the iron curtain might add the observers, also cause Russia to avoid a direct show down with the western powers over Berlin.

Rome rightwing hopes soared over possibility that it might drive Yugoslavia into co-operation with Italy to end frontier crisis.

PRAGUE: The action was taken to be a lesson in political theory for the Czechs, Poles, Hungarians and Bulgars whose ideology has not been so far developed as to leave them willing to sacrifice nationalist aspirations for the cause of "world hegemony".

BELGRADE: Yugoslavs were shocked mostly by the assertion that there had been no open party meetings since meetings have been going on for the past three open Yugoslav Communist Party Congress on July 21.

Land Reform For Bengal

CALCUTTA, June 29, (A.P.I.): The Agrarian Reforms Committee, appointed by the All-India Congress Committee to implement the Congress election manifesto with regard to abolition of the Zamindari system, will it is learnt, arrive in Calcutta on July 20 to examine the land tenure system in West Bengal.

CALCUTTA, June 29, (A.P.I.): The Australian Premier, Mr. Chiefley, is expected to pass through Calcutta on July 5 on his way to London.

During Mr. Chiefley's stay in London, the British Prime Minister Mr. Attlee will, it is stated, discuss with him about the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, proposed to be held in London in October next.

SRINAGAR, June 29 (UPI): Sheikh Abdullah's Government has created a separate Department of Labour and appointed a National Conference leader Mr. Ghulam Hussain, as Labour Commisioner, with a view to organising Labour in Kashmir and affording all possible facilities and assistance to labourers in the State.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER
NEW YORK, June 29.

Previous Closing	32.80
Today's Opening	34.94
Difference	+3
Today's Closing	32.91
Difference	+2

LAST QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, June 29.

	Rs. As.
Silver Bullion Forward	178 3
Gold Forward	114 12
Sovereign	75 4

NEW YORK STOCKS
NEW YORK, June 29.

New York Stock Exchange Opening prices

Anaconda Copper Mining 38
General Motors 62-7/8
United States Steel Common 79-3/4
United States Steel preference unquoted.

R

WEIGHING OF GRAIN FLOUR BY GRINDING MILLS.

COMPLAINTS have been received by Government from the public that several grinding mills (chakkis) in Greater Bombay do not return the whole quantity of flour of the grain given to them for grinding. An order issued by the Government which has been in force since January 1947 requires every person in charge of a grinding mill (chakki) in Greater Bombay to maintain on the premises of his mill standard weighing instruments and if so required by a customer, weigh in his presence before grinding the grain given by him for grinding and after grinding the flour thereof. The weight of the flour to be returned to the customer should in no case be less than 31/32nd of the weight of the grain given for grinding.

Australia Wins Second Test

DEADLY BOWLING BY TOSHACK

Seven England Wickets Fall For 80 Runs!

AUSTRALIA	1st Innings	350
AUSTRALIA	2nd Innings (for 7 decl.)	460
ENGLAND	1st Innings	215
ENGLAND	2nd Innings	186

LONDON, June 29, (Reuter): Australia won the Second Cricket Test Match against England at Lords today by 409 runs. England were all out in their second innings for 186 runs.

DEADLY BOWLING

The Australian attack, spearheaded by Lindwall, Bill Johnston and Toshack, proved too powerful for the English batsmen and the seven remaining wickets were dismissed today for the addition of only 80 runs to the overnight English total of 106 for three wickets.

Compton was the only English player to reach a half century in the match.

Toshack returned the best analysis among the Australian bowlers, taking five wickets for 40 runs while Lindwall took three for 61 and Bill Johnston two for 62.

Don Tallon, the Australian wicketkeeper, injured a finger of his left hand today in stopping a ball from Lindwall. It was not thought any bones were broken but Tallon will have an X-ray examination as a precautionary measure.

Today's attendance of 18,000 brought the match total to 133,000 of which 120,000 paid. The gross takings were £ 240,035.

DETAILS OF PLAY

Weather conditions were fine this morning but the wicket was damp and showed signs of wear as the crowd began to stream towards Lord's for the final day of the second test cricket match.

Weather reports indicated that yesterday's condition might be repeated although showers may be less frequent at first increasing later in the day.

England's task was to stay in all day in order to force a draw as nobody would give the seven remaining batsmen a chance of scoring the 490 runs necessary for victory in six hours' actual play. Australia on the other hand needed to get rid of the out standing England wickets as soon as possible in case bad weather later came to the help of England.

So poorly were England's chances viewed that only about 5,000 people were inside the ground half an hour before the start, when a slight shower caused the ground staff to cover the wicket ends.

Disaster befell England with the second ball of the day. Somewhat surprisingly, Bradman gave Bil Johnston instead of Lindwall the first over from the pavillion end.

Compton turned the first ball, a full toss, to Morris at square leg and tried to cut the second. He failed to get properly over the ball and Miller, fielding close in at gully swooped and took a lightning ankle high chance. He took the ball with both hands and as he fell, threw it into the air and caught it again. So England fourth wicket fell at 106 without addition.

COMPTON OUT

Compton hesitated at the wickets as if uncertain whether he was out, but as soon as Miller regained his feet he appealed to umpire Wooley at the bowler's end who confirmed the catch this unexpected success put Australia right on top and Bradman brought his fieldsmen crowding round the bats of Yardley and Dollery.

The pitch was dry on the surface but recent rain made it damp enough just to make the ball rise akwardly Toshack who shared the attack soon caused one ball to kick just short of a length.

As the pitch showed signs of taking spin, Bill Johnston changed to bowling round the wicket and, after consultation with Bradman, he brought up another short leg. This did not worry Dollery who thrice hit him to the leg boundary within two overs.

Toshack posted three short legs within five yards of the bat two slips and Bradman close in at short midoff.

Yardley hooked one ball from Toshack high over short leg for four but 133 he missed a full toss and was bowled. England with half the side out were then 463 behind.

Worse followed. Coxon stopped one ball, survived a leg before appeal from the next and was leg before to the third the last of Toshack's over, without addition to the total.

Coxon stepped right into his wicket and made no attempt to play a ball which whipped back from the off.

With black clouds gathering again in the northwest the Australians were eager to beat the rain and the fieldsmen clustered round eagerly.

DON LOOKS AT SKY

Bradman looked anxiously at the sky and at 136 introduced Lindwall who took the new ball after one worming up over with the old. A vain appeal went up from the Australians slips and wicketkeeper as Dollery flashed at Lindwall's first delivery with the new ball. That was the only time in the over Dolley failed to get the ball in the middle of the bat.

Having been rested for a few overs Bill Johnston returned to share the fast attack with Lindwall so relieving Toshack whose morning figures were 8-5-7-2.

An appeal against the light by Dollery and Evans was overruled by the umpires but then came the rain and stopped play at 141 for six.

Just before the players left the field there occurred an incident in English cricket the crowd actually telling the players to go off the field.

As the Australians crossed between overs during a slight drizzle, there were loud appeals from the spectators to "go off its raining."

The rain stopped within a few minutes of the players' going and once again the crowds feelings were shown, there being no demands for a quick resumption although the ground was hardly affected.

FOUR SLIPS

Probably hoping that the ball might fly from the dampened surface, Lindwall increased his slips to four when play was resumed after 18 minutes with two short legs a silly point and short mid-off also close to the wicket. This meant that only Hassett at long leg was more than a dozen yards from the bat.

Lindwall tried to bounce the fourth ball of his first over with Dollery on the of stump Dollery prepared to duck and made no stroke but instead of rising the ball went straight through at normal height and took his off stump at 141.

Without addition Laker, after surviving one ball, had his off stump set flying through the air by the last ball of the over, which swung late.

The most resolute batting of the day came from Evans and Bedser. Evans was lucky once to snick Lindwall clear of his stumps but he settled down afterwards. Bedser, using his great height to advantage cut and drove Bill Johnston for boundaries.

Lindwall could not tempt Evans with a seriey of bumpers but Bedser was a victim to Bill Johnston's slower ball at 158. After staying twenthy-five minutes he gave Hassett a catch at mid-off.

Australia tried hard to finish it off before lunch, keeping Lindwall on, but Evans proved a doughty foe and, with assistance from his Kent colleague Wright he defied Australia to the interval. England were then 416 runs behind with one wicket to fall.

AUSTRALIA WINS

The match ended in the third over after lunch, Wright made his off scoring stroke by hitting Toshack to the leg boundary, but in the same bowler's next over he lifted a catch to longon.

So certain were the Australians that Lindwall would make the catch that before the ball went to him they rushed for the stumps as souvenir.

Superior all-round Australia thoroughly reserved the success. Toshack, Lindwall and Bill Johnston were the spearheads of an attack which was always to good for the English batsmen of whom only Compton reached a half century in the match.

SCORE BOARD

AUSTRALIA—1st Innings

S. Barnes c Hutton b Coxon	0
A. Morris c Hutton b Coxon	105
D. Bradman c Hutton b Bedser	38
A. L. Hassett b Yardley	47
K. Miller lbw b Bedser	4
W. Brown lbw b Yardley	34
I. Johnson c Evans b Edrich	4
D. Tallon c Yardley b Bedser	53
R. Lindwall b Bedser	13
W. Johnston st. Evans b Wright	29
E. Toshack not out.	20
Extras	11
Total	350

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bedser	43	14	100	4
Coxon	35	10	90	2
Edrich	8	0	43	1
Wright	21.3	8	54	1
Laker	7	3	17	0
Yardley	15	4	35	2

ENGLAND— 1st Innings

L. Huton b Johnston	20
C Washbrook c Tallon b Lindwall	8
W. J. Edrich b Lindwall	5
D. Compton c Miller b Johnston	53
T Dollery b Lindwall	0
N. W. D. Yardley b Lindwall	44
A. Coxon c and b Johnston	19
T. G. Evans c Miller b Johnston	9
J. Laker c Tallon b Johnston	28
A. E. Bedser b Lindwall	9
D. V. P. Wright not out	13
Extras	7
Total	215

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W
Lindwall	27.4	7	70	5
Johnston	22	4	43	2
Johnston	35	13	72	3
Toshack	188	11	23	0

AUSTRALIA—2nd Innings

S Barnes c Washbrook b Yardley	141
A. Morris b Wright	62
D Bradman c Edrich b Bedser	89
A. L. Hassett b Yardley	0
K. Miller c Bedser b Laker	74
W. Brown c Evans b Coxon	32
R. Lindwall st. Evans b Laker	25
J Laker b Lindwall	0
Extras	28
Total (for 7 wkts. dec.)	460

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bedser	34	6	112	1
Coxon	28	3	82	1
Yardley	13	4	36	2
Edrich	2	0	11	0
Wright	19	4	69	1
Laker	31.2	6	111	2
Compton	3	0	11	0

ENGLAND—(Second Innings)

L. Hutton c Johnson b Lindwall	13
C Washbrook c Tallon b Toshack	37
W. J. Edrich c Johnston b Toshack	2
D. Compton c Miller b Johnston	29
T Dollery b Lindwall	37
N. W. D. Yardley b Toshack	11
A. Coxon lbw b Toshack	0
I. Evans (not out)	24
J. Lakerb Lindwall	40
A. V. Bedsor c Hassett b Johnston	9
D. V. Wright c Lindwall b Toshack	4
Extras	20
Total	186

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R	W.
Lindwall	23	9	61	3
Bill Johnston	33	15	66	2
Toshack	20.1	6	40	5
Ian Johnston	2	1	3	0

Beys 16, Legbyes 4

WICKETS FELL AT: 1-42 2-52 3-65 4-106 5-133 6-141 7-141 8-158 9-186.

TRADES REGAIN LEADERSHIP

Harwood League Football

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Trades	2
G.I.P.	1

By accounting for the railwaymen by the odd goal in three the Trades once again assumed the leadership of the senior division of the Harwood League Football championship. They share this position with Rashid's XI, however, and there is still the possibility of the Tatas getting to the top of the league as they have still one match to go and have scored nine points to Trades eleven. Besides the Tatas have a better goal average. Their encounter with the Rangers on Wednesday evening will therefore be quite interesting, particularly as the Rangers have not shown much good from this season winning only one of their six engagements and losing the remainder.

The railwaymen were the first to score, doing so late in the first half through Tully who shot a good goal after the defender had fumbled with the ball.

Both the Trades goals came in the second half when Roy got both of them, and curiously enough off a rebound in each case. First Peter headed a fine centre, but struck the upright, from the resulting rebound Roy, who started the first half as outside-right but subsequently became inside-right to Bhimrao's outsire-right, propmtly showed the ball into the net to restore equality.

Shortly afterwards Thomas tested the rival custodian with a somewhat indifferent shot from some 17 yards out. Swami stopped the ball but failed to gather it and Roy completed the tally.

Humphries, who been acting as a coach to the WIFA played his first match this season as the right-half of the Winners. He was evidently out of practice and did not shape very well.

The teams:

Trades—D'Silva; Suvarna and Manuel; Humphries, Perumal and Govind; Roy Bhimarao, Raymond, Thomas and Peter.

G.I.P.—Swami; Pavey and Almeida; A Duncan, B. Duncan and Cellard; Pandu, Tambe, Tully, Shiva and D'Mello.

Wednesday evening at 5-45 p.m. Tatas vs Rangers.

U. S. LAUNCHES NATION-WIDE CRUSADE AGAINST CANCER

All-Out Attack On One Of World's Major Medical Mysteries

Hundreds of Government and private scientists and millions of dollars in public and private funds are enlisted in a coordinated attack on cancer, which in 1947 took 189,400 lives and cost at least two billion dollars in medical treatment and economic loss in the United States. One of the most valuable tools in cancer research is radio-active isotopes which may supply the answers on the start and cause of the disease and how it might be prevented. Scientists engaged in the fight against cancer expect no "miraculous" cure, but believe that through years of exhaustive research, through the spread of education and facilities for early detection will come the advances against this disease, benefitting the people of the United States and the world.

Effective control of one of the world's major medical mysteries—cancer—is being approached in the United States on perhaps the broadest scale in history. The all-out attack on this extremely costly disease includes extensive scientific research, widespread public education, increasing the number of cancer-detection clinic throughout the country, and bringing the means of treatment to a wider number of cancer sufferers.

Hundred of Government and private scientists and millions of dollars in public and private funds are enlisted in the co-ordinated attack on cancer, which in 1947 took 189,400 lives and cost at least two billion dollars in medical treatment and economic loss in the United States alone. At least seven million dollars is being spent on research this year, including four million dollars allocated by the U. S. Government. This is in addition to an allocation of ten million dollars by the Government for building research facilities.

A focal point of the American drive against cancer is the American Cancer Society, to which many outstanding citizens contribute their time and energy. During April this year, designated as Cancer Control Month in the United States, the society successfully conducted its annual national campaign for funds in which more than one million volunteer workers participated. This year's goal of 16,042,000 dollars represented a record total, three million dollars above last year's effort.

OVER 1,000 SCIENTISTS AT WORK

More than 1,000 scientists are engaged in cancer research under the society's research program. In the last three years alone, it has granted six million dollars to finance 74 promising young doctors and investigators in 33 institutions, to support 250 research projects in 68 universities and hospitals and to make 32 educational grants.

The society now has local units in 2,613 of the 3,067 counties in the United States, which helped to distribute more than 15 billion pieces of educational literature during the past fiscal year as a means of helping people to recognize cancer in its early stages. It is estimated that between one-third to one-half of those who die of cancer could be saved if they reported promptly to their doctors the early symptoms of the disease.

In a further effort to discover cancer in its early stages, cancer-detection clinics are being set up through out the United States. There now are some 150 such clinics where people may go for free X-ray examinations and other tests. About ten million persons a year, it is estimated, receive X-ray examinations. The goal is that many more clinics be created throughout the country so that regular check-ups can be given to all wishing them.

Because of the many causes and types of cancer, scientific research necessarily has been varied. This was made clear at the recent 39th annual meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research in Atlantic City, New Jersey, where scores of papers were read.

A fundamental approach to the problem is required in the opinion of many experts Cancer's cause will be discovered only when man reaches an understanding of the basic principles of life, including normal growth and development, they believe. In line with this thinking, biologists and chemists at the California Institute of Technology (Pacsadena) and at Columbia University (New York City, working under grants by the American Cancer Society and others, are seeking the answers to two basic questions:

1. How does plant and animal tissue grow?

2. What are the factors which result in normal growth in one case and abnormal (cancerous) growth in another instance?

VALUABLE TOOL IN RESEARCH

One of the most valuable tools in cancer reseach is radio-active isotopes which may suply the answers on the start and cause of cancer and how it might be prevented. While radio-active isotopes have been used for some years in cancer research, their use was limited because of the lack of facilities and high cost to produce them. However, with new, low-cost methods discovered recently, they now can be made abundantly in atomic piles, making possible their use on a much wider scale.

In addition to the efforts to find the cause of cancer new technique are being sought to treat the disease. In general, there have been three accepted ways of treating cancer—by surgery, X-rays and radium. A recent announcement by David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, revealed another tool—radio-active cobalt—which might prove not only to be as effective as radium, but easier to use, and on a far wider scale.

Whereas there is only a small quantity of radium known in the world, radio-active cobalt can be produced in great quantities at low cost. While stating that radio-active cobalt would have "a profound effect in the treatment of this scourge," Lilienthal warned that it was no cure-all. Furthermore, research must be undertaken to establish standardized doses of the cobalt material, and this may require two or three years (it took 25 or 30 years to standardize radium dosage).

The many-sided scientific attack also includes further study on the use of X-rays. Under a grant of the American Cancer Society, scientists of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge) will study physical properties of super-voltage X-rays up to 5,000,000 volts and their application to a highly localized basis deep within the body.

51 RESEARCH GRANTS

The U.S. Public Health Service recently announced 51 cancer research grants, among them one to John Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland), for an extensive investigation of mass X-ray methods of early detection of cancer of the stomach. Another grant went to the Instuto de Bofiscia da Universidade do Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, for study by Charles Jr., of a parasitic micro-organism.

Symbolic of the concentrated attack on cancer in the United States is the recent opening of the new 13-story Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in New York City as part of world-famous Memorial Hospital, which was founded in 1884 as "the first institution to care exclusively for patients with cancer. This Institute will add its research facilities to those of the U.S. Public Health Service through the National Cancer Institute and the hundreds of hospitals, universities and laboratories already engaged in the work.

Those engaged in fighting cancer in the United States expect no "miraculous" cure. Rather, they believe that through years of exhaustive research, through the spread of education and the facilities for the early detection of cancer will come the advances against this disease, benefitting the people of the United States—and the world.

10 Lakhs Worth Milk Processing Plant

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Civil Supplies Minister to the Government of Bombay, Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, told a party of 25 physicians who visited Aarey, a milk colony near Goregaon, in the northern suburbs of Bombay, that the Bombay Government had ordered a milk-processing plant for use in the colony valued at Rs. 10 lakhs. The plant which had a capacity to process 40,000 lbs of milk per hour, would it is expected be installed early next year.

MADRAS, June 29 (UPI): A band of about 15 Razakars is reported to have raided village Atmaravran, on Indo-Hyderabad border on Sunday and indulge in looting and arson. The Razakars burnt down a number of houses.

Nizam's Forces Exchange Fire

HYDERABAD, June 29 (UPI): Small Hyderabad forces successfully resisted assaults by armed raiders including Indian army and police personnel on Hiroli in Gulbarga District, and inflicted severe casualties on the attackers, says a Press Note issued by the Hyderabad Government.

The Note adds: "On June 22 a strong party of raiders attacked the civil centre at Hiroli adjoining Sholapur District, Bombay. Fire was exchanged for seven hours.

"On June 23 reaiders again opened fire, but retreated after a few of them had been shot dead by the Hyderabad police".

RAZAKARS' ACTIVITIES ON THE INCREASE

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, June 27.

A meeting of the workers from Hyderabad and Union Karnatak was held at Gadag yesterday under the presidentship of Sri S. Nijalingappa President Karnatak Provincial Congress committee Hubli. About 350 Congress workers from Hyderabad and Union Karnatak attended.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously.

"This meeting of workers from Hyderabad and Union Karnatak has reviewed the grave political situation in Hyderabad at present and is of the confirmed view that the Government of India should give up its present policy of vacilation over the vital problem and take a firm and definite step to end the uncertain and unsatisfactory state of affairs in the state. This meeting is further of opinion that the recent instructions to the Union military and police to chase the raiders back upto the state is quite ineffective in as much as the activities of the Razakars continue as before and are on the increase inside the state.

It also takes this oportunity to bring home to the Union Government that it is their duty to protect the millions of people from religious economic, and political repression which if unchecked, is sure to have serious repercussions in the Indian Union."

This meeting requests the K. P. C. C. to take all necesary steps in consultation with the Council of Action of the Hyderabad State Congress for the effective implementation of the Council's programme and for co-ordination of work for the successful and speedy end of the people's struggle for freedom in Hyderabad."

HYDERABAD ACCUSES NEW DELHI

HYDERABAD, June 29, (UPI): The Nizam's Government have noted with surprise the statement by the Government of India that supplies of medical stores and of chlorine required for purification of water have not been held up by the Provincial Governments, says a Press Note issued by the Nizam's Government this morning.

The Note adds: The despatch of chemicals and drugs from Bombay to Hyderabad is not allowed without permit from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Because of difficulty in obtaining these permits one of the leading firms in Bombay has discontinued accepting orders rom all customers in the Hyderavad State. In a communication to the clients in Hyderabad this firm has said that permits are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. A communication on the same lines has been received by Hyderabad importers from another firm in Bombay.

"The Nizam's Government have supplied particulars of these cases and of a similar case in Nagpur to the Agent-General for India in Hyderabad and asked for immediate removal of the restrictions. They have pointed out that the restrictions are an infringement of the Standstill Agreement and that as there is an acute shortage of these drugs, a situation might arise in which it might not be possible to control epidemics or prevent their spreading to adjoining territories.

"Hyderabad's most recent protest was made on June 21. But as early as May 3 a statement of medical stores and other items of transport which have been restricted by the Provincial Governments had been submitted to the Agent General for India.

"Regarding chlorine for purification of water protests about consignments being held up were made to the Agent General for India only on June 19. A reply given by the Secretary to the Agent-General stated that the Commissioner of Police in Bombay had reported that all applications for permission to export liquid chlorine to Hyderabad received my him had been granted".

Bhansali To Enter Nizam's Territory

MADRAS, June 29. (UPI): Prof. Bhansali, the well-known disciple of Mahatma Gandhi will enter the Nizam's territory this evening, carrying with himself an Indian national flag, and offer satyagraha at Madira as a protest against the failure of the Nizam's atrocities. He will be accompanied by his associate, Nara Sinha Rao.

Prof. Bhansali has informed the Nizam about his intentions to offer satyagraha, by a letter in which he has detailed out the atrocities committed by Razakars in certain villages in the Nizam's territory, which he visited recently. He states, in the letter, that about Rs. 1 crore worth property has been looted and scores of houses burnt, and concludes: "I may be shot dead or maltreated and imprisoned, whatever it be, I shall set my foot in Hyderabad soil, saturated as it is, with blood and tears of your humble subjects."

Exploitation Of Secondary Teachers

The President of the Federation of Bombay and Suburban Assistant Secondary Teachers' Unions, in the course of a statement says:—

After the publication of the Ghate-Parulekar Secondary Schools Committee's Report almost all schools have raised school fees and the public have been taxed on the avowed ground of raising the teachers' salaries in accordance with the decisions, taken by Government on the recommendations of the Report. But the managements have been manouvering to deny the advantages, particularly to the teachers of long standing. It should never be and it is not the intention of Government to cut down the salaries of the teachers who are getting higher salaries than those allowed by the Government decision. It will be resonable to stop the promotion of these teachers for such time as will cover to come in line with the present salary. The teachers, thus wronged are requested to communicate their cases to the Federation before the 15th of July so that the Government will be approached to give them justice.

HUMPTY-DUMPTY SAT ON A WALL...

INDO-HYDERABAD AGREEMENT SOON?

LONDON, June 29. (UPI): "Negotiations (between Indian and Hyderabad Governments) for an agreement were resumed here during the week-end mainly owing to good influence of the new Governor-General and the Prime Minister," reports the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent from Delhi today.

The correspondent says that the Hyderabad spokesman, Nawab Zain Yar Jung told him that "he had been sympathetically received by Pandit Nehru and that he was hopeful of an agreement soon."

Reporting the Government of India's extra-diplomatic pressure to force accession, the correspondent writes: "Supporting the blockade of this Independent State, the Reserve Bank of India close down on the Hyderabad Banks the requirements of India currency. The next step is expected to be freezing of the State's Government of India Securities to the value of about fifty million pounds invested under the former British regime.

"It is unofficially reported today that the Government of the Central Provinces, the territory of which boarders Hyderabad, decided to ban the entry of "foreigners" non-Indian-Nationals—into Hyderabad. The reason is said to be the "present situation" there. What is meant by this is not clear. As a recent visitor, I can vouch for the fact that Hyderabad is quieter and less inflammable than Delhi."

Peace And Order In Indo-China

Bollaert Confident Of Restoration

PARIS, June 28 (Reuter): M. Emile Bollaert, French High Commissioner in Indo-China, who arrived by air in France today to report on the Indo-Chinese situation, said he did not despair of seeing order and security restored there. M. Bollaert added he was particularly pleased with the way the Vietnam people had reacted to the formal inclusion of their country in the French Union. At the same time on behalf of the French Government, he recognised the independence of Vietnam (Tonkin, Annam and Cochin-China) to determine its own democratic regime freely and in a democratic manner.

The Vietnam people would be completely satisfied only if the French Parliament granted them internal sovereignty but at the same time, M. Bollaert said French international obligations would be complete only if the Vietnam people disowned those responsible for the disorders which led to civil war.

CALCUTTA, June 29 (UPI): It is definitely learnt that Shri Mohini Mohan Burman and Shri Hem Chandra Naskar, former ministers of West Bengal, are again being included in the West Bengal Cabinet.

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BOMBAY Stock Exchange

Long Liquidation Depresses Steel Shares: Securities Steady

BOMBAY, June 29.

Dull conditions continued to prevail at the local Stock Exchange. In the absence of any favourable advices on the political front prices opened lower than the previous closing levels and thereafter remained almost unchanged for the major part of the session Further, the rumours about nervousness in the Calcutta market owing to the reported refusal of some dealers to take delivery of the shares had depressive effect on the local market which resulted in a lack of support in all sections, and the initial easiness consequent on some selling in Steels.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened 15 points lower than the last closing at Rs. 1552-8 and after fluctuating between Rs. 1550 and Rs. 1563 were steady around Rs. 1560. Tata Steel Ordinaries were done upto Rs. 308 after opening lower at Rs. 305, and were later quiet at Rs. 307. Indian Irons were quoted as low as Rs. 26-8 and Bengal Steels at Rs. 21-12.

Textile section showed hardly any trading worth the name. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1070 and could not advance beyond Rs. 1078-12 for want of support. Kohinoors opening at Rs. 617 changed hands upto Rs. 620-8 with moderate demand. Swadeshis were dull at Rs. 603. Nagpur and Simplex were quiet at Rs. 296 and Rs. 217 respectively.

Miscellaneous were quietly steady with moderate activity. Belapur was placed at Rs. 286 where as Associated Cement could fetch Rs. 168.

Scindia dwindled down to Rs. 26-14 for lack of incentive. Tata Chemicals were quoted today at Rs. 15-8.

Banks were quiet except Centrals which were quoted upto Rs 89-4.

The Insurance section was steady with the solitary exception of New India which further declined today to Rs. 60. Imperial Banks old issues were better at Rs. 2055.

Quiet tone prevailed also in the gilt-edged section, the 3 per cent Conversion Loan of 1986 being quoted closed on Thursday being a Bank at Rs. 98-11.

The Stock Exchange will remain Holiday.

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing 1077-8 Kohinoor 618 Swadeshi 604 Nagpur 293 Simplex 217 New Great 163 Gokak X.D. 311 Indore 512-8 Century 510 Colaba X.D. 172-8 Bleaching 160 Swan 354 Finlay 319 Morarji 505 Edward 560 Meyer 155 Apollo 3-8-6 I.U. Ordinary 13-8 I. U. Defd 2-7 Madhusudan 245 Poddar 173-12 Khatau 262-8.

STEEL

Tata Steel Ord 305 Tata Steel Defd. 1556-4 second 141.

CEMENTS

Associated Merger 168.

INDUSTRIES

Burma 427-8 Belapur (ex. D.) 286 Shivrajpur 35 Scindia 26-13 Construction 224 Tata Chemical 15-8 Tata Oil 55 Indian Iron 26-11 Bengal 21-13

ELECTRICS

Tata Hydro 158 Andhra X. D. 1450 Tata Power 1570

MILLS (CASH)

Elphinstone 84 Phoenix 466-4 Ind. Mfg. 4260 Koorla 300 Dawn 1545 David 190 New City 190 Minerva 210-10 Bradbury 680 Bharucha (Defd.) 5 Bharat 40-4 Mysore 200 Madhavji 15-2 Model 196-4 Laxmi 765 Vishnu 295 Western 4010 Standard 580 Sholapur 4500 Sassoon Cotton 19 Hindustan 4185 Tata 70 Ahmedabad Advance 276-4 New Ahmedabad 195 Sassoon Silk 85-8 New Union 16 Madhusudan 8. 47 Shrinivas 210 Raja Bhahadur 126-4 Berar 265 Victoria 225 D. Colaba Coupon 48.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)

Ahmedabad 122-8 New 121-4 Surat 143-12 Karachi 118/12 Broach 10-12 Ajmer 10-11 Amalgamated 15-8 Nagpur 53-8 Poona 150 Bombay Suburban 137-8 Bombay Suburban New 131-4.

BANK SHARES

Reserve 111 Imperial 2055 P. P. 502-8 Central 88-4 New 88-12 India 204 Union 9-8 Baroda 158 Habib 156 Dena Bank 52 United Commercial 61 Jaipur 45 Hindustan Com. 28-8 Mysore 365 Exchange (Ord) 38 Eastern 105 India Coupon 37 India Right 101.

INSURANCE

Oriental 5075 Empire 685 New India 60 Jupiter 25-5 Vulcan 12-4 Indian Mercantile 44-8 Universal Fire 11/4 British India General 24 Prud 29 Neptune 7 New Great 25 All-India General 21-8.

RAILWAY SHARES (CASH)

G. P. 109 Mymensingh 103 Mymensingh guaranteed 103-12 Pachora 107.

MISCELLANEOUS (CASH)

Alcock 315 Steamer 615 Burma New 152-8 Burma Petrol 2-5 Mackenzie 90 Port Canning 71 Kemp 480 Kemp (New) 465 Zandu Pharmacy 155 Ind. Investment Trust 101 Wimco 297-8 Dharmsey Chemical 36-8 Mukund Iron 10 Dena Trust 21 Alembic 257/8 Supreme India 130. Jam Wire 108 Bombay Uganda 69/8 Bombay Motor Cycle 42. Indian Cement 33. Walchand Nagar Industries 206-4 United Motor

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.

BOMBAY, June 29.

MILLS.

Apollo 3/8 3/7/6 3/8/6
B. Dyeing 1070 82/8 72/8 77/8
C. India 296 98 95/8 96 93
David 185 80
Elphinstone (Pref.) 112/8
Finlay 320 21 19
Gokak 311 10/8 12 10 11
I. U. (Defd.) 2/7
I. U. (Ord.) 13/7 13/6 13/8 13/6 13/8
Indore 515 10 12/8
Khatau 262/8
Kohinoor 617 19 18 20/8 15/8 18/8
Madhusudan 245
Meyer 155
New Great 165 63 65 63
Podar 173/12
Simplex 215 14 17/8 16 17
Swadeshi 600 5 1 4
Tata Mills 70

BANKS.

Central 89 89/4 88 88/4
Habib 159/8 60/8
Exchange 38
Imperial (Old) 2055
India 206 4
Reserve 111
Union 9/8
U. Commercial 61

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 122/8
Andra Valley 1452/8 50
Andhra Valley (Pref.) 1260
Hydro 157/8 58
Hydro (Pref.) 125 24/6 25
Power 1575 70

INSURANCE.

B. I. General 24
Jupiter 25/5
New India 62 60
Vulcan 12/4

STEAMER.

B. Steam 632/8 35 12/8 15
Scindia 27 27/2 26/11 26/13

STEEL.

B. Steel 21/12 22/1 21/12 21/13
I. Iron 26/8 26/14 26/7 26/11
Tata (Defd.) 1552/8 57/8 50 60 56/4 63/12 40 56/4
Tata (Ord.) 306/8 5 6/8 5/8 7 3/8 5
Tata (IInd Pref.) 140 41

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 315
A. C. C. (Old) 168 67/12 68/8 68
A. C. C. (New) 107 7/8
Belapur 285 86 85 86
B. B. (Old) 426/4 30 27/8
B. B. (New) 152/8
B. B. Petrol 2/5/3 2/5
P. Const. 224/8 25/8 24 25 23 24
Tata Chem. 15/10 15/8
Tata Oil 55
Walchandnagar 205 6/4
Wimco 300 297/8

SPECIAL.

Central Bank (New) 88/12
Colaba Coupon 47 46/8 48
India Bank Coupon 38 36 38 37
India Bank Right 101/8 2 1
Jaigaon Elec. 11.
Ahmedabad Elec. (New) 119/6

74 A.C.C. New 107-8 Bombay Safe Deposit 910. Hydary Construction 15-8 Mohmadi Steam 94-8 Gujarat Motor 25-2. Sardar Carbolic 750. Harvey Press 310. Estrella Batteries 51 Prince of Wales 610 Manmad Press 120.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st Pref 195 Andhra Valley 1260 Tata Power 1322-8 Hydro 125 Bombay Steamer 307-8 Nagpur 636-4 Swadeshi 146/4 Vishnu 675 Luxmi 307-8 New Great 222-8 Podar 115 Shriniwas 98 Elphinstone 112-8 Bradbury 371-4 Surat Elec. 131-4 Pre. Construction (1st) 126-4 2nd 121 Amalgamated 123-2 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 135 Walchand Nagar 250 Jupiter 19-14 Supreme 120 Meyer 121/4 McKenzie (1st) 127/8 2nd 125 Ahmedabad Advance 132-8 Mysore Mill 50 Standard 101 Madhusudan 12 Khatau 105.

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952 (4) 102-12 Bombay Steamer (1959) 104-8 Indian Hume Pipe 111, Tata Power (1951) 103. Walchand Nagar 117.

OUTSIDERS

Indian Copper 2-7 BIC 8-0-0 Burma Corporation 3-0 New Victoria Mill 3-8 New Victoria Mill Preference 5 Phalton 132 Gold Mohur 325 New Kaiser-i-Hind 375 Sajjan Mill 250 Osmanshahi 200 Ajamshahi 210 Air Service 11-12 Ambica 17 Air India 152-8 Hind Motor 6 India Steam

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, June 29:

	Rs	as	p.
2-1/4 p.c. 1954	98	12	0
2-1/4 p.c. 1950	101	0	0
2-1/2 p.m. 1961	96	13	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1948-52	100	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	100	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1962	100	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1976	98	14	0
3 p.c. non-Terminable	98	10	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con.	98	10	6
3 p.c. 1949-52	101	6	0
3 p.c 1951-54	102	6	0
3 p.c. 1953-56	102	11	0
3 p.c. 1957	101	12	0
3 p.c 1959-61	101	8	0
3 p.c. 1963—65	100	7	0
3-1/2 p.c. 1970/75	99	9	0
3-1/2 p.c. 1954-59	105	2	0
4 p.c. 1948-53	101	6	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	110	6	0
4-1/2 p.c 1958-68	116	0	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60	112	6	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS.

2-3/4 Madras 1961	98	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. U. P. 1961	98	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	98	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	101	4	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	101	4	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	100	6	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1949	98	14	0
3 p.c. U. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 p.c. C. P. 1952	100	6	0
4 p.c. N. W. F. 1952	99	10	0
4 p.c. U. P. 1961-66	100	0	0
4 p.c. Bombay Municipality D	111	0	0
4 p.c. Bombay Municipality 1959	115	0	0
6 p.c. Municipality 1954.	116	0	0
3-1/4 p.c. New Municipal 1977	101	0	0
6 p.c. K. P. T.	112	0	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 29

The local cotton market opened steady to-day and improved under scattered buying but renewed selling developed and most of the gain was lost in subsequent trading.

It appears that the main trend of the market is downward and the present rally is based on technical considerations.

At the opening July option was quoted at Rs. 672 and under moderate buying the market advanced at Rs. 678. At this level there was renewed selling and July declined at Rs. 672 and steadied at Rs. 673 while September was quoted at Rs. 656.

Thereafter there was scattered buying and July was quoted at Rs. 674. Highest rate of July was Rs. 679 and the lowest was Rs. 670/. The market finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	673	8	0
I.C.C. September	658	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARTY.

Indian Cotton July Contract is 949 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, June 28.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
July	686	667	669/8
Sept.	669	652	C54/8

ITALIAN ART-SILK QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, June 29.

150 D. Ready	5	8	0
150 D. June	5	5	0
150 D. July	4	5	0
120 D. Ready	6	0	0
20/22 Yellow Silk Ready	21	0	0
20.22 Yellow Silk June	21	4	0
20/22 Yellow Silk July	21	0	0

PEPPER PRICES.

BOMBAY, June 29.

Ashad Dely.	1060 to 1063
Shravan Dely.	1065 to 1070

SUGAR QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, June 29.

Small Grain	107	0	0
Medium	110	0	0
Big	116	0	0
Raja	111	8	0
August Dely.	37	12	0
October Dely.	36	12	0
Jan. Dely.	32	6	0

HESSIAN MARKET

BOMBAY, June 29.

	PICS
45X11	111
Ready	111
May/June	107-3/4
July/Sept.	106-1/2
Oct/Dec.	
D. W. 10X28	
Ready	122 0 0
June	114 0 0
July/Sept.	107 12 0

METAL MARKET.

BOMBAY, June 29.

	Rs. as. p.
Tin Shravan dely.	60 8 0
Copper Shravan dely.	89 8 0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 29

The Bullion market was quietly steady with mixed trading. There was scattered liquidation in Silver while Gold was steady.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 174-14 and declined at Rs. 174-6. Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 174-8. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 114-2 and improved at Rs. 114-8 under moderate buying. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114-14 while Sovereigns stood at Rs. 75-4.

Final Quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	175	4	0
Forward Silver	175	2	0
Ready Gold	115	6	0
Forward Gold	114	13	0
Sovereigns	75	5	0

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, June 29.

On the Calcutta Stock Exchange today dull and easier conditions prevailed round all sections and a moderate volume of business took place.

Following are today's final transactions upto 2-30 p.m:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 98/13 three per cent defence 1949/52 101 S Lot three per cent loan 195/54 102/6 three per cent Victory 1957 101/4 small odd lot four per cent loan 1960/70 110/1 S lot.

BANKS: Allahabad Bank (fully paid 433 Bengal Central Bank 10/4 Central Bank 88 Hindustan Commercial Bank 29 Reserve Bank 107/8 S lot United Commercial Bank 59/12.

COTTONS: Basanti 9/1 Benares Cotton 6/8 Ct Cawnpore Textiles 10/10 Cum Div Muir Mills 302 New Victoria Ory 3/12.

COALS: Bengal 429 Bhalgora 8/3 Burragur 16/11 East Indian 27/4 Jainty Central 1/8 Pench Valley 26/8 South Karanpura 17/13 Talcher 3/12 Standard 14/10.

JUTES: Alliance 228 Angloindia 289 Auckland 240 Sl Bally 251 Barnagore 267 Budge Budge 193 Delta 250 Gourepore 616 Howrah 29/6 India 179 Kinnison 296 Nuddea 79/8 Reliance 26 Kanknarrah 29.. 284 Sl Megna 133 National 26/10 Presidency 6/10 Union 415 Minings Burma Corp 2/15 Indian Copper 2/7 Karanpura Dev 31/4.

ENGINEERINGS: Arthur Butler 14/4 Bhartia Elec Steel 24/4 Burn and Co. 278 Indian Iron and Steel 26/9 Jessop and Co. 15 Kumardhubi Eng 8/10 Marshalls 6/8 Steel Corp 21/9.

MISCELLANEOUS: Some Valley Cement 7/15 Bathgate and Co. 5/11 Calcutta Electric 24/6 British India Corp 7/14 Calcutta Trams 21/4 F and G Osler 10/7 Indian National Airways 6 Ivan Jones 4/11 Jardine Henderson 156/8, Exdiv Martin Burn 14/8 Metal Corp 4/11 National Tobacco 22/9 British Burma Petrol 2/4 Shree Gopal Paper 10/1 Titaghur Paper 40 Midnapore Zemindary 83 India Steamship 11/1.

SUGARS: Balrampore 9/12 Belsund 4/5 Carew and Co. 8/14 Champaran 29/4 Ramnugger Cane 20 Mohini Sugar 3/3 Raza 16.

TEAS: Atal 9/12 Bateli 10/8 Etheibari 11/12 Gillapurkhuri 19 Exdiv Hattikhira 16/6.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, June 29.

Tata Ordinary 305; Tata Deferred 1556/4; Indian Iron 26/11; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 21/13; Bombay Dyeing 1077/8; Central India 298/2; Gokak 311/4; Kohinoor 618/12; Simplex 216/14; Swadeshi 601/4; Tata Power 1570; Associated Cement 168; Belapur 286; Bombay Burma (Old) 426/4; Scindia 26/13; Central Bank 88/4; New India 63/2; Tata 2nd Pref. 148.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Jun 29

The Produce marke was fairly steady to-day with moderate buying by bazar manipulators who are credited to have fairly large holdings of castorseeds. Local prices are too high for any export business against our price of about £143. Brazil is offering castor oil at £116. In the local market castorseeds for September delivery opened at Rs. 150-4 and improved at Rs 152-4 but reacted at Rs. 151-8. There was good nquiry for oil and rates hardened. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	Rs. 37	0	0
Coromandal ready	36	8	0
Bold ready	36	0	0
June-July	35	6	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	30	0	0
September	150	2	0
LINSEEDS—			
Ready	28	5	0
July	28	5	0
September	28	4	0
OILS—			
Groundnut ready	20	12	0
Groundnut July	20	0	0
Groundnut August	19	12	0
Linsed Oil	16	9	0
Castorseeed First Pressing	19	8	0
Castorseed Commercial quality	17	8	0

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, June 29.

Following are today's quotations on the Madras Stock Exchange:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent 1986 Govt. of India loans 98/11/6 three per cent 1970/75 99/10 three per cent 1952/54 Govt. of Travancore 104/1 three per cent 1960 Govt. of Madras 101.

BANKS: Travancore 23/14.

PLANTINGS: Chembras 6 Devashola 17/8 Nelliampathys 1/8 Ouchterlony 7 Periakaramalai 23/12 Pullangodes 1/5/6 Thirumbadi 2/7 T R and T Co 7/2.

TEXTILES: Buckinghams 353 Ditto Pref 199 Cambodias 10/7 Coimbatore C M 91/8 Lakshmi 99 Maduras 41/4 Meturs 341/4 Radhakrichnas 145/4 Rajalakshmis 57/12 Ranga Vilas 50 Travn Rayons 5 Trichinopoly 12/15.

MISCELLANEOUS: Facts 6/7/6 India Cements 18/12 Mettur Chem 9/2 Mysore Chem Ferts 10/12.

Loyal Teoiles and Malabar Industrials unchanged.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 29th June. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,47,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-3 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-14-0 were allotted approximately 53 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-7-6 per cent per annum.

(2) Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 6th July up to 11 a.m. at Bombay, and up to the close or business on Monday, the 5th July, at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 9th July.

(3) During ahe week ended the 25th June, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 4,70,75,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Madras Stock Exchange:—

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, June 29.

B O Rates T T D D 1/5 15/16 Ready
B O Rates T T D D 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Ready
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/8 1/8 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6/5/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/8 3/16 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/8 5/32 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/8 9/16 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/8 7/32 7th and 9th Month
New York and Montreal B O Rates T T Rs 332 1/4
Banks Selling T T D D Rs 332 1/4
Banks Buying T T Rs 330
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 328 9/4
Montreal Rs 328 1/2
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 329
Montreal Rs. 328 3/4 L/C
Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs 6400
Paris Banks Buying T T Fcs 6550
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl 79
Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Fcs 1305
Java Banks Selling T T D D—79
Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 84
Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 157 1/2
Manila Bank Selling T T D D Rs 165 1/4
4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4
New York-London Cross Rate Dol.
London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs 52.57-53.43
London Alexandra Fls 97 1/4-3/4
London Amsterdam Fl 10.68-70
London Bangkok Tcs 40
London Belgium Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4
London Denmark Kr 19.32-66
London Hongkong 1/3 1/16
London Iran Rl. 128-130
London Java Fl 10.68-70
London Lisbon Es. 99-80-100.20
London Manila Pes. 8.09-8.14
London Montreal Dol 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4
London New York Dol 4.02 3/4
4.03 1/4
London [illegible] 19.98 20.02
London Paris Fcs. 863.40-864.60
London Prague K 201-202
London Singapore 2/4 7/32-1/8
London Stockholm Kr. 14.47-50
London Switzerland Fcs 17.34-36
London Syria 880-5
Gold London £8-12-3
Gold New York $35
Silver London 45
Silver New York 74 5/8
London Disctc. 3 Mos. 9/16 per cent
London Disctc 6 Mos. 5/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent, Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent, 3 Mos. 3/4 per cent, 6 Mos 1 per cent, 12 Mos. 1-1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy

LONDON BULLION.

London, June 28.

London Silver: Spot Forward 45 pence.

London Gold Bars fine per oz £8/12/3.

U. S. Tariff Concessions To India And Norway

WASHINGTON, June 29 (Reuter): President Truman last night issued a proclamation putting into effect tariff concessions between the United States and India and Norway under the Geneva general agreement on tariffs and trade.

The proclamation will take effect on July 9 with respect to India. Southern Rhodesia will be a contracting party on July 12.

India, Norway, and Southern Rhodesia will grant a wide range of tariff concessions benefitting the trade of the United States, and are committed to certain limitations on application of quotas, import restrictions, exchange control, valuation for customs purposes and the conduct of state trading.

In return the United States has made tariff concessions on products of primary interest to Norway and India and of secondary interest to Southern Rhodesia. Schedule 12 of the Geneva general agreement provides concessions by India on products of primary interest to the United States representing about 9,552,000 dollars in terms of 1938-39 imports from the United States.

INDIAN CONCESSIONS

The United States will also benefit from additional Indian concessions negotiated with other countries at Geneva on products the import of which into India from the United States amounted to 487,000 dollars in 1938-39.

Concessions were in the form of reduction in rates of duty, bindings against increase of existing duties, bindings of duty free status, and reductions in the margins of preference.

Imports in 1938-39 from the United States which will be subject to these 4 types of concessions were valued at 1,439,000 dollars among principal Indian concessions to the United States are those on dried and condensed milk, canned fish and meat, unmanufactured tobacco, certain canned fruits, certain chemicals and drugs, unwrought copper, resin, mineral grease, coal tar dyes, certain machine items, office machines, radios, valves, tractors and automobiles.

India will give effect to the items with certain exceptions 30 days after signing

United States concessions apply to imports from India representing approximately 55,145,000 dollars in term of 1939 trade.

Most important are jute and jute products, dutiable and free imports of which amounted to roughly 25,608,000 dollars (6,402,000 sterling) 3,600,000 dollars (900,000 sterling) respectively in 1939.

TARIFF REDUCTION

Tariff reductions apply to a total of 23,627,000 dollars bindings against increase of certain duties to 978,000 dollars and bindings on the free list to 20,640,000 dollars.

Among principal products receiving duty reductions are mica, cashew nuts, burlap and bags, cocoa fibre mats, wool rugs, badminton rackets and nets, and tennis rackets. Continued duty free entry is assured on carpet wools, raw jute, and shellac. The present duty on bagging is bound against increase.

NEW SYNTHETIC FABRIC

A new British synthetic woven material, with many potential uses, is expected to be in commercial production by August. It is called "Tygan" and has been developed by a Manchester firm with a hundred years of weaving experience behind them.

Many years of research and development have gone into the production of this material which is woven on specially equipped looms from extruded monofilaments developed in Britain. Known as "Bexan", the physical properties of these monofilaments will be varied to suit the particular uses for which Tygan is required. At present Bexan is extruded in gauges 0.010 and 0.12 and research work is being carried out to produce still finer threads.

Tygan can be produced in various weaves—twill, herringbone etc. Floral designs will eventually be woven as easily as the checks, plaids, stripes, and plain colours that are available now. The monofilament threads of Bexan can be manufactured in any colour within the British Standard Institution's range—and the colours are fast. The widths and weights of the materials supplied will be varied to requirements.

Extremely durable, the product is particularly resistant to all kinds of weather. Neither is it susceptible to mildew, fungus or other forms of bacteria.

Tygan's characteristics made it invaluable as an upholstery material for all kinds of motor-cars, railway coaches and buses. It will also be used for upholstering domestic, garden, ship and hotel furniture and theatre and cinema seating. Samples are available from the manufacturers.

Indian Government's Trade Commissioner In Ceylon

NEW DELHI, June 29. (API): It is understood that Dr. T. G. Menon of the Ministry of Commerce has been appointed Indian Government's Trade Commissioner in Ceylon. Dr. Menon is expected to take over by the middle of next month from Mr. R. K. Tandon.

Active Trade Buying In New York Cotton

WALL STREET MARKET DECLINES TWO DOLLARS

NEW YORK, June 28.

COTTON: Liquidation of spot July continued to influence the market disappointment at the slow development of exports and generally favourable crop accounts additional cautionary impulses. Prices steadied on covering in new crops possibly reflecting technical considerations and talk of a higher mid-June parity price. On the other-hand rallies in spot July continued to meet liquidation by a leading spot house. The market brightened during the afternoon following the appearance of more active trade demands which stimulated increased covering. Technical considerations and the scarcity of contracts served further to intensify the recovery movement and the market closed very steady. Sales are estimated at 150,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, June 28

July	35.50—10
October	32.89+01
December	32.58—
March	32.38—
Middling Spot	37.26+06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 28.

July	35.50
October	32.87
December	32.55
March	32.38
Middling Spot	35.90

WALL STREET MARKET.

STOCKS: Although the improvement on the domestic labour position was encouraging, early support was hesitant and prices declined fractionally to two dollars in moderate trade before steadier tendencies developed. Selected steels, motors, rails, oils, containers, minings and department stores led the decline. Films ignored the acceleration of Warner Brothers operations while sugars were little affected by the slowly spreading refined price increases following the rising trend of raw sugar. The averages were industrials 187.23 and rails 61.42, rallying efforts were feeble and the market fluctuated around the day's low levels. Rails showed little reaction to some further pleasing May earnings partly the result of the temporary freight rate increases averaging 21.4 per cent though some quarters fell it may be sometime before the I. C. C. issues a final decision on the carriers application for freight rate advances averaging 29.2 per cent. Steels were unable to attract much new support despite the belief in numerous quarters that a captive coalmine working agreement is imminent and it is only a question of time before hold the line steel price wage policy is jettisoned. Some selective stiffening developed late dealings featuring leading aircrafts, chemicals, farm implements and department stores. The market closed heavy, however, with fairly widespread losses up to nearly two dollars.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, June 28.

American Telephone and Telegraph	154-1/4
Amerex Holding Co.	27-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	38-1/8
Chase National Bank	34-3/4
Sinclair Oil	29
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	52
General Electric Co.	40-3/8
General Motors	62-7/8
Ingersoll Rand New Stock	68-3/4
International Nickel	31-3/4
National City Bank of New York	39
New York Central Railroad Co.	16-5/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	21
Texas Corporation	62-1/4
Union Carbide New Stock	41-1/2
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	51
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	80
Western Union Telegraph	22-1/8

CHICAGO GRAINS.

Earlier weakness in maize was attributed to favourable weather advices while wheat was depressed by July liquidation and labour disputes forcing some south-western flour mills to close The pressure eventually subsided in late declines and prices partly recovered from the earlier levels. Short covering finally developed in wheat deliveries resulting in the day's best marks being registered.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, June 28.

July	2 31-3 S.
September	2 31-3/8.
December	2.32-1/8.
May	2.30-1/4

New York Pepper

NEW YORK, June 28. (UPA): On the Produce Exchange in New York today, black pepper futures closed unchanged to 100 points higher with no sales reported.

Brokers reported U.S. imports of black and white pepper for the first half of this year were about 8,500 tons, leaving a surplus of roughly 2,500 tons in the hands of dealers and grinders.

Closing prices included:

July	53 bid
September	52 bid
October	51 bid
December	48 nom.
January	46 nom
March/May	45 nom

In the ready section, black pepper was quoted at 53 cents per pound asked and white pepper at 70 cents per pound asked.

Castorseeds were quoted at dollar 155 nom.

SHIPPING NEWS

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVAL

"BADARPUR" arrived from Kanda with 10,884 fuel oil on June 28 (B. Agent Burmha Shell Co.)

"SOMAVATI" (B.S.N Co.) arrived from Mormugoa with 415 tons general cargo on June 27.

"DWARKA" (B.I.S.N.Co.) arrived from Busrah with 255 tons general cargo on 28 (B. Agent M. M. Co)

"CABUSTO" arrived from Shanghai in ballast on June 28.

"SAN ZATICO" arrived from Abadan with 7638 tons furnace oil on June 28 (B. Agent B.O.Co)

"EXHIBITOR" arrived from Philadelphia with 5800 tons general cargo on June 28 (Agent L. E. Ltd)

"AMRA" arrived from Durban with 1474 tons general cargo and 639 passengers on June 29 (B Agent M. M. Company.)

DEPARTURE

"SHEELAVATI" sailed for Mormugoa with 935 tons general cargo on June 26.

"IRRAVATI" (owner B.S.N.Co.) sailed for Bhavnagar with 845 tons general cargo on June 26.

"BHADRAVATI" (owner B.S.N.Co.) sailed for Bhavnagar with 1150 tons general cargo on June 26.

"DEWDALE" (owner B.A.Co.) sailed for Sydney with 10260 tons fuel oil on June 27.

"CAPE ELIZABETH" (owner U.S. M.Co.) sailed for Calcutta with 3000 tons general cargo on June 28.

"LOMBOK" (owner N.M. Netherland) sailed for Calcutta with 1600 tons general cargo on June 28.

"JALADURGA" (owner S.S.N.Co.) sailed for Karachi with 612 passengers and 290 bags ground nuts on 28.

"TURK'S HEAD" sailed for Hong Kong with general cargo and 12 passengers on June 28.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAV. & TRDG. CO., LTD.
THE RATNAGAR STEAM NAV. CO., LTD.
THE EASTERN STEAM NAV. CO., LTD.
will have the same Telephone No. i. e. 25061
at their New Address, 100, Frere Road.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
M. V. "SONAVATI" For Jaigad And Cochin

Our m.v. "SONAVATI" will run between BOMBAY and COCHIN, carrying both Cargo and Passengers, calling at JAIGAD on the way for Passengers only, leaving Bombay on alternate Thursdays beginning from Thursday, 1st July, 1948:—

Bombay	Dep.	On	alternate	Thursdays	at	8-0 a.m.
Jaigad	arr.	"	"	"	"	6-0 p.m.
Jaigad	Dep.	"	"	"	"	8-0 p.m.
Cochin	Arr.	"	"	Saturdays	"	10-0 a.m.
Cochin	Dep.	"	"	Thursdays	"	12-0 noon
Jaigad	Arr.	"	"	Saturdays	"	6-0 a.m.
Jaigad	Dep.	"	"	"	"	8-0 a.m.
Bombay	Arr.	"	"	"	"	4-0 p.m.

The hours of arrivals and departures are subject to alteration according to tide but every attempt will be made to adhere strictly to the days of sailings.

PASSENGER FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN:

Cabin: Rs. 85/-; Upper Class: Rs.37-8-0; Lower class: Rs. 25/- Shippers will be pleased to note that they can book through cargo via Cochin on direct receipts between Bombay and any station on the S. I Railway (Except Cochin Harbour Terminus, Ernakulam Goods and out-Agencies served by Cochin Harbour Terminus), and a definite preference will be given to through-booked cargo by these sailings.

All enquiries about passage and cargo should be addressed to our Cargo and Freight Department, (Tel. No. 27543) or our Prince's Dock office (Tel. No. 24086).

100, Frere Road,
Bombay, 28-6-48.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1865

MAHATMA MURDER TRIAL

Approver Produced Before Court

FOREST GUARD SAYS HE SAW BADGE ALONG WITH 3 ACCUSED

Delhi Hotel Official And Bearers Identify Godse

NEW DELHI, June 29 (API): When the court with Mr. Atma Charan, Special Judge resumed hearing in the Mahatma Gandhi Murder Trial Digamber Ramchandra Badge, approver in the case was brought before the court today for a few minutes for the first time since it was announced that he had been granted the King's pardon.

Badge was identified by Mehr Singh, a prosecution witness as one of the four men who were found strolling in the jungle behind the Hindu Mahasabha Office and the Birla Mandir on the day (January 20), on which the explosion took place in Mahatma Gandhi's prayer grounds.

Mehr Singh, a forest guard in the Central Public Works Department at New Delhi, was the first witness to depose before the court today. On the day the explosion took place at Mahatma Gandhi's prayer meeting, he had as usual gone on a beat of his area with two of his colleagues Piyarelal and Kaptan. During the beat nothing happened except that they met four persons in the Panchkuin Ridge Beat area. Witness asked the persons why they were walking about and was told that they were tourists and were having a stroll. Asked why he had asked this question of these four persons, Mehr Singh said on seeing them strolling about his suspicions were roused.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF FOREST GUARD

Witness further said that he had met these four persons some 3 furlongs behind the Hindu Mahasabha Office and the Birla Mandir. After asking witness whether he could identify these 4 persons, Mr. Daphtary requested the court to produce the approver Badge in the dock. Mr. Mengle Counsel for Apte objected and at his request the witness was removed from the court and kept behind a wall while Badge was brought in and took his seat among the 8 accused.

Mehr Singh was then brought in the court again and walking into the prisoners' dock he pointed towards Shanker Kistayya, Gopal Godse, Apte and Badge and said they were the 4 persons whom he had accosted on the day of the explosion.

Cross-examining Mr. Mengle asked witness as to how long after this date the police had gone to him. Witness replied after about a month and a half.

Question: "How long would your conversation with the persons have lasted on the day of the explosion?"

Answer: "Five to seven minutes".

Question: Between that day and the police coming to you did your see these persons again?"

Answer: "No".

The police had come to him, witness added, when he was in his headquarters.

A Police Sub-Inspector had come and taken him to the Toughlak Road Police Station. A month after this he was taken to Bombay also where he identified these persons before a Magistrate.

Asked whether Apte and Karkare were present at the Toughlak Road Police Station when he (witness) was taken there by the police, Mehr Singh replied in the nagative.

Mr. Mengle: "When you were taken to Bombay before a Magistrate, did not Apte complain to the Magistrate that he was shown to you at the Toughlak Road Police Station by the police".

Witness replied that Apte had complained to the Bombay Magistrate that he (Apte) had been seen by a number of persons when he was arrested by the police.

Mr. Mengle: Apte complained that you were one of the persons to whom the police had shown him. Witness again replied that Apte's complaint was that he had been seen by a number of persons while he was arrested by the police.

Mr. Banerjee, Counsel for Madanlal asked Mehr Singh when he knew about the explosion. The same day, he replied.

Question: Do you read any newspaper?

Answer: No.

Question: Do you have a radio?

Answer: I am a refugee, I do not even have water in my place. On the day of the incident, witness further said he had gone on a two to two and a half mile beat.

Mr. Mehta (Counsel for Shanker Kistayya) asked whether witness reported all cases of trespass to the authorities.

Answer: Only in cases where people tried to commit mischief. Witness further said he did not report meeting these persons on that day because there was no cause to do so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Maniar Counsel for Gopal Godse, Mehr Singh said that he had been in service for about four years. He pointed to Gopal Godse and said that he was one of the four persons and the one who had actually answered the querries made by the witness.

HOTEL BEARER'S EVIDENCE

The next witness Kale Ram, bearer in Marina Hotel stated that he remembered the day the explosion took place at Birla House. At the time he was attending to room numbers 40, 41, 42 and 45. He also remembered the persons staying in room number 40 then and he had personally attended to them. The witness identified Nathuram V. Godse and Narain Apte as the two persons who had occupied room number 40. He had first seen them in the room at about 9 p.m. three days before the bomb incident at Birla House. The two persons, witness added, had left the hotel on the fourth day.

Mr. Daphtary: Did you make out to what province the two persons in question belonged?

Witness: I made them out to be from Bombay side as they spoke to each other in Marathi.

The witness said that he had worked in Bombay and could follow Marathi but not speak it. He pointed to Nathuram V. Godse as the person who had given him eleven clothes for getting them washed. He had given the clothes to the dhobi but by the time he got them back the two persons had already left the hotel. He had got the clothes from the dhobi the day the police recorded his statement.

Kale Ram identified ten pieces of clothes as those he had been given by Nathuram V. Godse. He had identified the two accused again in the Delhi District Jail at the time of identification parades.

Cross examined by Mr. Oak, Counsel for Nathuram Godse, witness said "that he used to see the two persons in the room two or four times a day. He remembered those two persons as they had stayed in his hotel for three or four days. He did not go to Bombay to identify them. This statement was recroded by the police two or three days after the two persons had left the Hotel. Witness was taken to the first identification parade after ten or fifteen days and to the second identification parade seven or eight days after the first one.

Cross examined by Mr. Mengle, Counsel for Apte, witness said "that some airmen were putting up in room number 45 in the Hotel. Some other airmen were putting up in room number 41. He, however, could not say as to how many persons exactly were putting up in room number 45 during those days. The number used to vary from day to day. He could not say exactly as to what was the maximum number of occupants in room number 41 during that period.

Replying to another question witness said that he had no occasion to go to room number 40 before 9 p.m. on the day the two persons arrived there. He was on duty before 9 p.m. but was in some other rooms. He had been asked by the office at 9 p.m. to see to room number 40.

The next witness, Govind Ram, also a bearer in Marina Hotel, said that he remerbered the day the bomb explosion too place at Mahatma Gandhi's praver meeting in Birla House. He identified Nathuram V. Godse, Karkare, Gopal Godse and Badge in the Court and said that he had seen them in room number 40 three days before the incident. His duty was to serve drinks in the bar and in the rooms. He had served one peg of whisky in the room on the first day and two pegs the next day. He pointed out Karkare as the person who took the drinks on both occasion.

Cross examined by Mr. Oak, Counsel for Nathuram V. Godse, the witness said that the police had come to him about two months later and he proceeded to Bombay four to six days after that. He had stayed in Bombay for about five days and had been taken to the Court of the Magistrate directly from the police station. He had not been taken anywhere else.

The Court rose for lunch at this stage.

HOTEL MANAGER'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Pacheco, Manager of the Marina Hotel, was the next witness when the Court reassembled after lunch.

Mr. Pacheca said he remembered two persons who came to occupy rooms in his hotel in January 1948. They had signed their names as "Deshpandes." The two persons had arrived at the hatel on January 17 and stayed till January 20. Witness was not present when they arrived at the hotel.

Continuing witness said he remembered the day the explosion took place at Mahatma Gandhi's prayer meeting. It was on January 20 and that night about 11 p.m. The police had come to his hotel. A number of policemen had come and amongst them was a man in handcuffs. The Police Officer who accompanied this party asked witness as to who was staying in room number 32 at that time. Witness told him that the occupant was a British Officer. The police Officer then sent for the person who was in handcuffs. I then saw this man for the first time. He had been brought to the hotel with his face covered but the covering was removed when the Police Officer summoned him. Then man was asked to show us the room where his friends were staying and where he had been in the afternoon. He led us to room number 40"

Witness then pointed out towards Madanlal and said he was the person who had been brought in handcuffs to the hotel that night.

IDENTIFICATION OF "DESHPANDES"

Asked whether he could identify the two "Despandes" who had stayed in his hotel, witness pointed out Nathuram Godse and Apte in the dock.

He had identified one of them—Nathuram Godse—at an identification parade before, but at a subsequent parade he could not pick out Apte.

Counsel for Nathuram Godse, Mr. Oak, asked whether Pacheco had made any statement to the police. He replied that apart from a verbal statement on the night of January 20 he had made no other statement to the police. The first identification parade was held, witness further said, a fortnight after the explosion that had taken place at the prayer meeting. The murder of Mahatma Gandhi had already taken place by then. He had read about the assassination in the papers.

Question: You must have read that the assailant was assaulted by some members of the public then? answer: I read about it.

Question: How was the person whom you identified at the first parade (Nathuram Godse) dressed on the day of the parade?

Answer: As far as I remember he was dressed in a dhoti and a shirt. I do not remember anything else about that person.

Witness said there might have been 14 or 15 persons from amongst whom he had identified the man.

Quite a number of them were wearing headgear. He could not say whether the person whom he identified (Nathuram Godse) was wearing a head gear. He could not also say whether the man had a bandage on his head or not

Replying to Mr. Mengle, counsel for accused number 2, Apte, Pacheco said in the second identification parade he had identified somebody else and not Apte whom he identified today.

Mr. Dange, counsel for Karkare asked whether, after drink had been served to residents in their rooms, the bearers were supposed to stay in the rooms. Witness replied in the negative and said after the bearers had served the drinks and taken the signatures, they were expected to withdraw from the rooms. Witness further said that only persons staying in the hotel would be served with strong drinks.

RECEPTIONIST CLERK AS WITNESS

Martin Theddeus, a receptionist clerk in the Marina Hotel who was the next witness testified a copy of the bill from January 17 to January 20 for room number 40 and said that he had signed that bill. Witness pointed to Nathuram V. Godse and said that he had come to him at about 6 p.m. on January 20, 1948 and had asked him to prepare his bill. Witness pointed to Karkare as the person who had come to the hotel to see Nathuram V. Godse.

Cross-examined by Mr. Oak, witness said the police did make some enquiries from him a day or two after January 20, 1948. He had read in the newspapers that Mahatma Gandhi had been assassinated by someone. In the first identification parade witness had identified Nathuram V. Godse as Deshpande. He could not say wnhat that person—Nathuram V. Godse—was putting on.

Question: Was there any difference in the man when you identified him in the jail.

Answer: Yes, there was a difference.

Court: Why do you not put him a straight question.

The Judge asked witness whether there was any injury on his head. Witness replied that he had a bandage on his head.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dange, counsel for Karkare, witness said that he had identified Karkare nineteen or twenty days after the bomb explosion. He was not taken to Bombay for identification.

Question: Who paid the Hotel bill?

Pointing out towards Nathuram V Godse, witness said he had paid the bill.

Replying to another question, witness said he could not say for what purpose Karkare had come to the Hotel. He did not know if any drink was served to Karkare.

At this stage the Prosecution Counsel wished to present the plan of Birla House in support of the case but the Judge did not permit it as the defence had no copy of it and directed that copies be supplied before the Court met tomorrow.

As there were no more witnesses for the day the Court adjourned till tomorrow morning

UNITS OF THE INDIAN UNION—VIII—THE UNITED PROVINCES.

The United Provinces has gained by merger the States of Tehri-Garh wal with an area of 4,5000 square miles and Benares with an area of 875 square miles; total population of the two States being over a lakh The State of Rampur has acceded to the Union and it is 895 square miles in area, with a population of about half a lakh. (Yesterday's map was Assam and should have been VII not VI which was West Bengal).

Kashmir Raiders On The Run

GUREZ ON GILGIT ROUTE CAPTURED

Indian Troops Fight On Snow-Covered Ridges

HEAVY ENEMY CASUALTIES: BIG HAULS OF ARMS

NEW DELHI, June 29, (A. P. I.): Indian Army troops entered the township of Gurez early this morning according to information reaching the Army Headquarters here.

Enemy resistance was routed and the raiders are reported to have suffered a large number of casualties.

Gurez is an important communication centre in the Gurez Valley.

The first reports of fall of Gurez speak of heavy casualties in the fight for Gurmins. We are also reported to have made large hauls of equipment and ammunition. Details are awaited.

Meanwhile, south of Chakothi on the Uri-Domel Road, Indian troops captured two important features and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. Fifty-four enemy bodies were counted. We also captured two prisoners and good deal of arms and ammunition. In the course of the fighting Gurkhas attacked with their Kukris through hail of bullets.

An earlier message received from an API Correspondent from Razdhanagar says:

Indian army troops in a new drive from Razdhanagar fiftyfour miles north of Srinakar have captured Viji Gali, ten miles further northeast, on the Gilgit route.

Our forward troops, fighting in bitter cold in rain and snow, are within ten miles of the important communication centre of Gurez.

Since this front flared up on June 24, the enemy has abandoned large quantities of equipment and supplies, including a medium machine-gun, three-inch mortar shells and small arms ammunition, tentage, clothing, blankets, etc. One three-inch mortar was thrown by the enemy into a Nala. The tentage belongs to the Jammu and Kashmir State and other equipment to Pakistan's Frontier Constabulary.

TWO ENEMY BATTALIONS

Facing us are about two battalions of the enemy, mostly consisting of Frontier Constabulary, other Frontier scouts, Gilgit scouts and Chitralis. They are very well armed and led and have all the weapons which we have, except guns.

The mean height of the features on which our troops are fighting in this sector is 12,000 feet above sea level and the problem of supplying them is very difficult The road ends at Bandipur, 34 miles from Srinagar. For another twelve miles the mule track is now fit for jeeps up to Tragbal, 9,545 feet above sea level. From Tragpal to Razdhananagar, 12-000 feeet above sea level and eight and half miles further up, supplies may be moved on mules, but beyond Razdhananagar everything has to be handled by men.

SNOW-COVERED RIDGE

A few yards from where this despatch is being typed, the ridge is covered by snow and at night three blankets are hardly sufficient to keep oneself warm (incidentally we used warm blankets belonging to the Frontier Constabulary and which fell into our hands. But our troops, fighting in temperatures below freering point on snow-covered hills for the first time, are connident of maintaining their momentum against an enemy well accustomed to such weather.

Although fighting has been stiff at some points, the enemy has so far been on the run and has avoided any large-scale engagement. Enemy casualties are difficult to estimate, but they are believed to have been fairly heavy.

The RIAF, flying under very bad weather conditions, has given excellent support to our troops and contributed to the toll. Our gunners too have been active.

ENEMY CAUGHT NAPPING

Our present operations started on June 23, but there was a feint on June 24, when our troops caught the enemy napping and captured a large quantity of enemy stores and equipment. On June 25, a night attack was mounted in three to six feet of snow and Kuljan Gali hill feature, 12,000 ft. high was captured. After consolidating their gains, our troops moved forward again on June 26. At 5-30 p.m. the same day, the capture of Viji Gai was reported. Details of the action are not available, but the enemy was originally reported to be armed with three medium machine-guns and some three inch mortars. Kuljan Gali is seven miles northeast of Razdhanagar and Viji Gai is three miles further up on the route to Gilgit. Six of the enemy were killed on June 25 at Korgtal, eight miles north of Razdhanagar.

The Srinagar station of Radio Kashmir will soon be on the AIR it is officially announced here today. The opening ceremony will be performed by Begum Abdullah, wife of Sheikh Abdullah, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

UNIVERSITY FOR KARNATAK

Scheme Submitted To Government

BOMBAY, June 29 (UPI): A scheme for establishing a separate University for Karnataka has submitted to the Bombay Government today by the Karnataka University Committee appointed by the Government for the purpose.

EXAMINING UNIVERSITY

It is understood that the Committee has recommended to the Government that the proposed Karnataka University should be an "examining University" somewhat similar to the Bombay University and not a "teaching University" like the Poona University, recently established by the Governemnt by passing a special legislation. The Committee is understood to have pointed out, while making this recommendation, that there is a sufficient number of colleges affiliated to the University, which could enable the Poona University to function as a "teaching University", a factor which does not exist in Karnataka. The University would, however impart post-graduate teaching, it is learnt.

Mr. Justice N. S. Lokur of the Bombay High Court, was the Chairman of the Committee, with Mr. R. R. Diwakar, the well-known Karnataka Congress leader, Mr. Jahagirdar, Mr. V. K. R. V. Rao as members and Prof. A. Menezes of the Karnatska College, Dharwar, as Secretary.

It is further learnt that the Kannadigas are so keen about the plan that in anticipation of acceptance of the recommendations of the Committee by the Government, they have already begun drawing plans for the required buildings, and other requirements of the proposed University

TWO MORE ARRESTS IN FRONTIER

PESHAWAR, June 29, (UPI): Qazi Attaullah, former Minister of the NWF Province and Deputy Leader of the Khudai Khidmatgar Assembly Party, and Khan Amir Mohammed Khan, President of the Provincial Khudai Khidmatgar Jirgah, were arrested in Mardan last night, under orders of the Provincial Government.

A Press Communique issued by the NWFP Government states that the arrests were made under section 40 of the Frontier Crimes Regulations for "subversive activities."

It may be stated that the total arrests, including Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, now number eight, three of whom are members of the Provincial Legislature.

Strikes In Shanghai

SHANGHAI, June 28, (Reuter): The day-old strike of 12,000 tug and lightermen crews for higher wages spread today to stevedores on the Shanghai waterfront holding up the sailing of half a dozen ships.

The Municipal Education Office was besieged all day by 4,000 school teachers asking for better working conditions. Surrounded by their pupils, men and women teachers sat on the pavement outside singing songs and shouting slogans.

U. S.-Swedish Trade Agreement

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPA): The State Department today announced that Sweden and the United States agreed, June 12, to extend until June 30, 1949, the terms of the February 11, 1948 accord concluded here in connection with trade between the two countries.

The February 11 Agreement modified the previous one of June 24, 1947, due to Sweden's trade deficit and serious shortage of hard currencies. The extension for one year holds good unless the International Trade Organisation agreement is ratified, in which case that would be substituted.

A Swedish Embassy official confirmed that the June 12 agreement prolongs for one year the present trade agreement in view of Sweden's continued exchange difficulties. He said the extension of the agreement was negotiated by Commercial Conselor Leif de Belfrage. He said that Dag Hammerskjold, when he was here, did not take part in this although he negotiated the agreement of last February.

NEW DELHI, June 29 (UPI): Three persons were arrested last evening at Gandhi grounds, under section 3 of the Punjab Public Safety Act. It is alleged that the suspects were pushing their way up to the dias when Shri Mohanlal Saxena, Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation was addressing a public meeting.

MUTT AND JEFF—After All You Have To Have Imagination To Be A Cartoonist — By BUD FISHER

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